

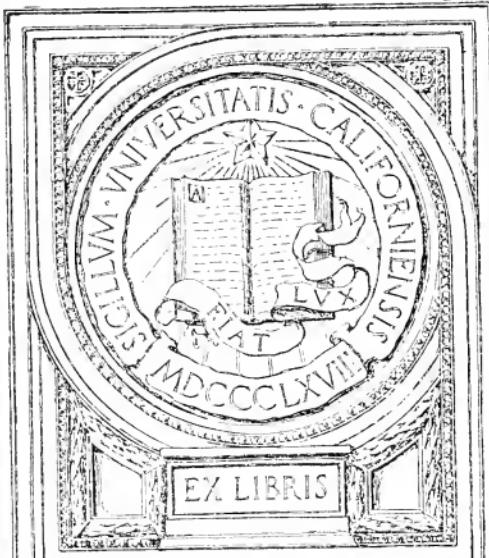
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THE USE OF THE ADJECTIVE AS A
SUBSTANTIVE IN HORACE

BY

ABRAHAM LINFORD MYERS

A THESIS

PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

PRESS OF
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THE AUTHOR
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THE USE OF THE ADJECTIVE AS A SUBSTANTIVE IN HORACE.

INTRODUCTION.

In recent years considerable study has been given to the substantive use of the Latin adjective. This change of function in a word, from adjective to noun, is common to all Indo-European languages. As to its relative frequency Kühner¹ says: "Dieser Gebrauch ist im Lateinischen ungleich seltener als im Deutschen und Griechischen, da die lateinische Sprache selbst da, wo Substantive vorhanden sind, deren Gebrauch oft vermeidet, z. B. *animi eorum, qui audiunt st. auditorum.*"

The process may take place in two ways. First, the substantivized adjective may receive its meaning from the elements of the adjective, *e.g.*, from the root meaning of the word, the suffixes that express certain specific relations, and the endings that indicate gender; this usage may be illustrated by such words as *docti*, "learned men"; *docta*, "a lady of culture"; *iustum*, "justice". Secondly, the substantivized adjective may get its meaning through the ellipsis of a real substantive; for example, *dextra*, through ellipsis of *manus*, comes to mean "right hand."

In the early part of the past century, the subject was investigated from a different point of view from at present, namely, from that of the stylist; and it was believed that this phenomenon is comparatively rare and confined to few words and to certain special phrases. Such, indeed, was the opinion held by the distinguished scholar, Christian Karl Reisig.² A study of this subject was made also in 1837 by C. G. Dietrich,³ and

¹ Kühner, Grammatik der lateinischen Sprache. Hannover, vol. 2 (1912), p. 222.

² Vorlesungen über lat. Sprachwissenschaft (first published in 1839 by his pupil Fr. Haase and re-edited in the 80's by Heerdegen, Schmalz and Landgraf), vol. 3, pp. 159 ff.; not accessible to me.

³ Zeitschrift f. Altertumswissenschaft, Nr. 44, pp. 367 ff.

again in 1842 an article by Dietrich appeared in the Easter program of the Gymnasium at Freiburg, reprinted in *Neue Jahrb. f. Phil. u. Paed.*, suppl. vol. 8, pp. 487–503 (= *Archiv. f. Phil. u. Paed.*). Dietrich, like Reisig, still viewed the subject from the point of view of the stylist, but went so far as to say that all adjectives may be used substantively.

Nägelsbach,⁴ Holtze,⁵ and Dräger⁶ added new material on this phenomenon during succeeding years. Nägelsbach treats this subject, so far as it concerns the first class of substantivized adjectives, most thoroughly and in the greatest detail, but his treatment is confined to classical Latin. To Dräger must be given the credit for being the pioneer in studying the second class of substantivized adjectives, but his list is quite meagre and insufficient in view of the material that has been added by investigations since his time; nor does he discuss at all the real essence of the process and its underlying causes. It remained for Ott⁷ a few years later to publish a more extensive list of substantive adjectives of this class, and to discuss thoroughly the reasons for the process.

Investigations in subsequent years were carried on by Panhoff,⁸ Barth,⁹ Wueseke,¹⁰ and Hirt,¹¹ and the special line of investigation begun by Ott was continued by Wölfflin, *Die Ellipse von navis*¹² and by Rolfe, *Die Ellipse von ars*¹³ and *The*

⁴ Lateinische Stilistik für Deutsche, 8th ed., Nürnberg, 1888, pp. 93–138.

⁵ *Syntaxis priscorum scriptorum Latinorum usque ad Terentium*, 2 vols., Leipzig, 1861–1862, vol. 2, p. 5.

⁶ *Syntax der lateinischen Sprache*, Leipzig, vol. 1 (1878); vol. 2 (1888), pp. 36–51.

⁷ *Die Substantivierung des lat. Adj. durch Ellipse*, prog. Rottweil, Tübingen, 1874.

⁸ Panhoff, *De neutrius generis adiectivorum substantivio usu apud Tacitum*, Diss. Halle, 1883.

⁹ Barth, *Die Eleganz des Terentius im Gebrauch des Adjectivums*, in *Jahrb. klass. Phil.*, vol. 129 (1884), pp. 172–182.

¹⁰ Wueseke, *De Plauti et Terentii usu, adiectiva et participia substantive ponendi*, Diss. Marburg, 1884.

¹¹ Hirt, *Über die Substantivierung des Adjectivums bei Quintilian, Programm des Sophiengymnasiums*, Berlin, 1890.

¹² *Archiv. Lat. Lex.*, vol. 9 (1896), pp. 285–291.

¹³ *Archiv. Lat. Lex.*, vol. 10 (1898), pp. 229–246.

Formation of Latin Substantives from Geographical Adjectives by Ellipsis.¹⁴

Recently Lowther, Notes on Martial,¹⁵ and Swan, The Use of the Adjective as a Substantive in the *De Rerum Natura* of T. Lucretius Carus,¹⁶ have added their investigations of this phenomenon.

¹⁴ *Trans. Amer. Phil. Assoc.*, vol. 30 (1899), pp. 5-23.

¹⁵ University of Penna. Diss. (1906), pp. 2-20.

¹⁶ *University of Michigan Studies*, vol. 3 (1910), pp. 179-214.

CLASS A.

The substantivized adjectives of this class depend for their meaning largely upon the inherent nature of the word, as has already been stated (cf. p. 1).¹

In the pre-classical and classical periods substantivization by this method was confined within narrow limits, but in the works of Sallust and the Augustan poets the process was somewhat extended. The chief extension, however, took place in Livy and Tacitus, and the usage became most common in late Latin, where examples of every kind are found even in the oblique cases.²

After the adjective has become a substantive, the next step in the evolution is for it to take on all the “rights” of a substantive. This it did; for we find it governing a genitive, as do real substantives, and it is modified by adjectives also.³

The frequency of the substantivizing process also depends upon gender, declension, number and case. Particiles and gerundives likewise may be used as substantives in the same way as adjectives, and the same factors,—gender, declension, number and case play an important part. A similar growth in the substantive use of particiles and gerundives can be seen also in late Latin.⁴

In my citations from Horace, substantivized geographical adjectives like *Romani*, *Achivi*, etc., have been omitted.

The adjectives *duo* and *ambo* have been omitted also; likewise adverbial accusatives.

No citations are given of *amicus*. Although it is an adjective in origin and is often used as an adjective in all writers, yet in Horace it is employed as a noun, in all cases and numbers, so frequently that I have not listed it.

Sapiens seems never to be used as a participle anywhere in

¹ See Stoltz, Fr., und Schmalz, J. H., Lateinische Grammatik⁴, Muenchen, vol. 2 (1910), p. 609.

² See Kühner, p. 222.

³ See Nügelsbach, p. 109.

⁴ See Schmalz, p. 610.

Latin literature, but always as an adjective or noun. Its use as a noun in Horace is so frequent that citations of it also are omitted.

No citations are given of the following: *alumnus*, *divus*, *iuvensis*, *libertus*, *maritus*, *medicus*, *minister*, *parens*, *puerpera*, *rivalis*, *saga*, *servus*, *socius*, *venefica* for the following reasons:

alumnus is a syncopated form of **alomenos*, which is formed with the same ending as the Greek medio-passive participle. It is used only a few times as an adjective in Latin.

divus as an adjective is mostly archaic and poetic. It is used as an adjective only once in Horace.

iuvensis in the positive degree in Latin is essentially a noun; in the comparative it is more frequently used as an adjective than in the positive. Cf. Pliny, Epist. 4, 8, 5 multo etiam *iuvenerior*, quam ille; Quint. 4, 2, 42 est mihi filius *iuvensis*.

libertus appears to be an adjective in origin, derived from *liber*. But it is found only as a noun.

maritus as an adjective is mostly poetic. For the adjective use, cf. Propert., 3, 20, 26 *sacra . . . marita*.

medicus is an adjective derived from *medeōr*; yet it is used as an adjective chiefly in the poets and post-Augustan prose. Cf., however, Ovid, Trist. 5, 6, 12 *medicae . . . artis*.

minister is used as an adjective only in the poets and of inanimate things. For the adjective use, cf. Lucret. 5, 297 *ardore ministro*.

parens is a participle in origin but is used only as a noun.

puerpera is probably an adjective in origin (*puer + pario*), but is almost always used as a noun. Cf., however, Sen. Benef. 4, 35, 2 *puerpera uxor*.

rivalis is an adjective in form, derived from *rivus*, but is almost universally used as a noun.

saga as an adjective is post-Aug. Cf. Stat. Achill. 1, 519 *sagas . . . aves*.

servus is essentially a noun; as an adjective with *homo* it is mostly ante-class. Cf. Plaut. Asinaria 470 *hominem servom*. As an adjective with other words than *homo*, it is not frequent until after the Augustan period.

socius and *venefica* as adjectives are confined for the most part to the poets and post-Aug. prose. Cf. Stat. Theb. 1, 130 *socium regnum*.

It might also be said in this connection that real substantives, as time went on, acquired adjectival uses. Kühner (*op. cit.*, vol. 1, p. 546) says: "Einige Wörter die gewöhnlich substantivisch gebraucht werden, können auch adjektivisch gebraucht werden." Cf. Horace, C. 1, 1, 1 *Maecenas atavis edite regibus; A. P.* 84 *pugilem victorem*.

In regard to neuter plural participles, nothing is more frequent than expressions like *dicta*, *scripta*, *acta*, etc.; yet *gesta* in place of *res gestae* is found only in Nepos and afterwards in late Latin. (Cf. Wölfflin, Rh. Mus. 1882, p. 89.) In instances like *facta*, *peccata*, and the like, the character of the verb vanishes so completely that these words indicate actions without any trace of their original past time. I have, however, cited these. Such words occur in all cases except the vocative and in all possible participial and adjectival constructions.⁵

In my citations, the arrangement is made according to gender and case, participles being grouped with adjectives; but gerundives are listed separately.

In connection with each classification, there are given the general principles as stated by the grammarians.

1. THE NEUTER SINGULAR.

The neuter singular expresses chiefly an abstract idea. Schmalz in his Lateinische Stilistik, p. 608, says, "Durch das Neutrum werden allgemein sächliche, zumeist abstrakte Verhältnisse, z. B. *honestum*, *iustum*, *immensum*, und im Plural Dinge, die ihrem Wesen nach eine Eigenschaft besonders hervortreten lassen, z. B. *digna*, *vera*, *summa*, bezeichnet."

(a) *The Nominative.*

In the nominative the usage, according to Nägelsbach (p. 99), is infrequent, and is confined principally to a scientific style that has been influenced by Greek modes of expression. In Horace the neuter nominative is rarely used, and expresses chiefly an abstract idea. In C. 2, 15, 14, however, is found a rare use of the neuter singular, *commune* being the equivalent of the Greek *τὸ κοινόν* "the public treasury." Mention

⁵ See Nägelsbach, p. 133.

should also be made of the technical expression, *summum quid eius*, S. 2, 6, 76, which means the *summum bonum*, "the highest point of goodness."

The following instances are found in Horace:⁶

C. 2, 15, 14 *privatus illis census erat brevis, commune magnum*. Epl. 1, 6, 22 *ne plus frumenti dotalibus emetat agris Mutus et (indignum,⁷ quod sit peioribus ortus)*. S. 2, 2, 102 non est *melius*. Epl. 1, 18, 107 sit mihi, quod nunc est, etiam *minus*. S. 2, 1, 54 *mirum, ut lupus . . . petit*. S. 1, 7, 19 *par pugnat*; S. 2, 3, 243. S. 2, 6, 3 *paulum silvae super his foret*. S. 1, 3, 84 atque maius *peccatum est*. S. 1, 1, 107 *quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum*; S. 2, 6, 75. S. 1, 10, 14 *ridiculum acri fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res*. A. P. 337 *omne supervacuum . . . manat*. S. 2, 6, 76 *sumnumque quid eius*. A. P. 243 *tantum de medio sumptis accedit honoris*.

(b) *The Genitive.*

In the genitive case substantivizing is frequent, the genitive of the whole being very often so used. Of the instances given below comment should be made on *nullius*, Epl. 1, 17, 22; for it is ambiguous as to gender. It seems, however, to be neuter. Horace's care in avoiding ambiguity of gender in the oblique cases is shown by the fact that there are so few instances where the gender is at all doubtful. Below⁸ are given examples of such words and these with one exception are confined to the Satires and Epistles.

The following are the instances of the genitive singular:

S. 1, 3, 98 *iusti prope mater et aequi*. C. 1, 18, 16 *arcanique Fides prodiga*. C. 1, 3, 37 *nil mortalibus ardui⁹ est*. S. 2, 6, 76

⁶ I have followed the text of Vollmer in my citations from Horace; elsewhere the standard critical editions.

⁷ *indignus* E.

⁸ C. 4, 9, 41 *iudex honestum praetulit utili*;

S. 1, 3, 59 *nullique malo latus abdit apertum*;

Epl. 1, 17, 22 *fers te nullius egentem*;

Epl. 2, 1, 23 *sic fautor veterum*;

Epl. 2, 1, 78 *veniam antiquis . . . posci*.

⁹ *arduum* E R lemma schol. A Γ.

quae sit natura *boni*. S. 2, 4, 52 siquid *crassi* est. Epl. 2, 1, 31 nil extra est in nuce *duri*. S. 2, 7, 87 atque rotundus, *externi* nequid valeat per leve morari. Epl. 1, 2, 40 dimidium *facti*, qui coepit, habet. S. 1, 2, 84 siquid *honesti* est, iactat habetque palam. S. 1, 3, 111 metu *iniusti* fateare necesse est. S. 1, 3, 98 *iusti* prope mater et aequi. S. 1, 1, 54 ut tibi si sit opus *liquidii* non amplius urna. C. 3, 24, 49 summi materiem *mali*; E. 11, 7. S. 1, 5, 102 siquid *miri* faciat natura. Epl. 1, 17, 22 quamvis fers te *nullius* egentem; A. P. 324. S. 2, 7, 60 *peccati* conscia erilis. S. 2, 2, 52 parebit *pravi* docilis Romana iuventus. C. 3, 3, 1 iustum et tenacem *propositi* virum; Epl. 1, 13, 11. S. 1, 1, 44 quid habet *pulcri*¹⁰ constructus acervos. A. P. 25 decipimur specie *recti*. C. 1, 28, 15 non sordidus auctor naturae *verique*; S. 2, 3, 33¹¹; S. 2, 3, 43.

(c) *The Dative.*

Nägelsbach states (p. 101) that the dative case of substantivive adjectives is seldom used and that the words so used are confined mostly to scientific technical expressions, of which only the most common have become the property of the language. Horace furnishes four examples.

S. 2, 1, 77 *fragili* quaerens illidere dentem. A. P. 195 quod non *proposito* conduceat. S. 2, 1, 78 *fragili* quaerens illidere dentem offendet *solido*. C. 4, 9, 41 iudex honestum praetulit *utili*.

(d) *The Accusative.*

The most productive and profitable field of study for the stylist is substantivization in prepositional phrases. These serve both as adjectives and as adverbs.¹² Even in archaic Latin the neuter singular of the accusative and ablative, used substantively, and governed by prepositions, is found. In the classical period the limits of this usage were expanded, and Livy, Seneca, both Plinys, Tacitus and the later classical writers greatly extended it.¹³ The Romans seem to have been

¹⁰ lucri Sacellaropulus.

¹¹ verum Φ.

¹² See Reisig-Hasse, Vorles., III. A. 396.

¹³ See Dräger, p. 55.

influenced by the Greeks in this connection. Compare *ἐξ ἵστον,*
ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ.

Nägelsbach (p. 102) says that these prepositional phrases for the most part denote relations of space and place, more rarely those of time, and that they sometimes metaphorically indicate a condition or situation, such as a place from which or to which something is taken.

Expressions like *in maius*, *in mollius*, etc. (imitations perhaps of forms by Thucydides), appear from the time of Sallust and Livy on; these are, however, especially preferred by Tacitus and his late imitators, *e.g.*, Ammianus. Such phrases as *in quantum*, *de cetero*, etc., likewise increase in number in late Latin.¹⁴

Participles¹⁵ too are frequently used substantively in the neuter singular. In general it may be assumed that the participle, with respect to its possibility for substantivization, follows the analogy of the adjective.

Just as occasionally it is the proximity of a real substantive that leads to the substantivization of adjectives, so the proximity of true substantives, or of participles ordinarily substantivized, has the same influence on participles which as a rule are not used substantively; compare Livy, 40, 10, 1 *discerne . . . insidiatorem et petitum insidiis.*

As to substantivized adjectives governed by prepositions in Horace, it may be said that they too for the most part denote relations of space and place. Those instances, in which the adjective seems originally to have modified some substantive which later was omitted, are grouped under class B.

In the phrases classified here, while almost without exception they were local in origin and were then transferred to express other ideas, such as time or metaphorical relations, the ellipsis is not so apparent. A phrase used in a technical legal sense is *in vacuom* S. 2, 5, 50.

C. 2, 3, 19 *exstructis in altum divitiis potietur heres.* Epl. 1, 6, 24 *in apricum proferet aetas.* Epl. 1, 18, 37 *arcatum neque . . . scrutaberis illius unquam.* C. 3, 27, 39 *vigilansne ploro turpe commissum;* Epl. 1, 18, 38. A. P. 442 *si defendere delictum quam vertere malles.* A. P. 367 *hoc tibi*

¹⁴ See Schmalz, p. 609.

¹⁵ See Nägelsbach, p. 131.

dictum tolle memor. C. 1, 3, 8 serves animae *dimidium* meae; Epl. 1, 2, 40. S. 1, 10, 44 molle atque *facetum* Vergilio adnuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae. Epl. 2, 2, 32 clarus ob id *factum* donis ornatur honestis. Epl. 1, 10, 29 distinguere *falsum*. C. 3, 3, 17 *gratum* elocuta . . . Iunone. C. 4, 9, 41 iudex *honestum* praetulit utili; S. 1, 6, 63. A. P. 126. S. 1, 2, 113 *inane* abscindere soldo. Epl. 1, 16, 75 quid me perferre patique *indignum* coges. S. 1, 3, 113 iusto secernere *iniquom*. S. 2, 7, 87 per *leve*. S. 1, 3, 137 ne *longum* faciam; 2, 1, 57. S. 1, 9, 52 *magnum* narras; S. 1, 10, 20. C. 3, 4, 67 diquoque provehunt in *maius*; S. 2, 8, 57. E. 13, 17 illic omne *malum* vino cantuque levato; S. 1, 2, 59; 2, 1, 49. A. P. 368 certis *medium* et *tolerabile* rebus recte concedi. E. 16, 23 an *melius* quis habet suadere; S. 2, 2, 82. Epl. 2, 1, 169 creditur . . . habere sudoris *minimum*. Epl. 1, 17, 51 haberet . . . *minus* invidiaeque; Epl. 2, 1, 170. S. 1, 10, 44 *molle* atque *facetum* Vergilio adnuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae. C. 3, 27, 6 si per *obliquom* similis sagittae terruit mannos. S. 1, 10, 69 recideret *omne*; 2, 6, 30; 2, 6, 109; Epl. 1, 15, 38. S. 2, 4, 4 *peccatum* fateor. Epl. 2, 1, 265 ficto in *peius* voltu proponi. C. 3, 27, 64 nisi erile mavis carpere *pensum*. S. 1, 10, 70 quod ultra *perfectum* traheretur. C. 1, 17, 15 hinc tibi copia manabit ad *plenum*. Epl. 1, 8, 16 *praeceptum* auriculis instillare memento. S. 2, 7, 7 urget *propositum*. A. P. 343 omne tulit *punctum*. S. 2, 3, 124 *quantulum* enim summae curtabit quisque dierum. S. 2, 2, 201 *rectum* animi servas; 2, 7, 26; Epl. 2, 2, 44. E. 7, 14 *responsum* date. C. 3, 2, 26 qui Cereris *sacrum* volgarit; C. 3, 3, 52. S. 2, 5, 65 Nasicae metuentis reddere *soldum*. C. 1, 6, 20 non praeter *solitum* leves. S. 1, 3, 95 *sponsumve* negarit. S. 2, 3, 309 ab imo ad *summum* totus moduli bipedalis; Epl. 2, 1, 32. S. 2, 3, 236 qui *tantum* possideam. S. 1, 1, 52 nobis *tantundem* haurire relinquas; 1, 1, 56; 1, 3, 115; 2, 3, 237; 2, 4, 91. A. P. 368 certis *medium* et *tolerabile* rebus recte concedi. A. P. 343 qui miscuit *utile* dulci. S. 1, 1, 24 quamquam ridentem dicere *verum* quid vetat; 1, 3, 97; 2, 2, 8; Epl. 2, 2, 45.

(e) *The Ablative.*

What has been said in regard to accusatives with prepositions is true also of ablatives. Nägelsbach (p. 101) states

that the ablative neuter is rarely substantivized. In Horace the usage is rather frequent, as the following instances indicate.

According to Lane,¹⁶ adjectives of two endings with stems in *-i* often have *-e* in the ablative when they are used as substantives. In Horace, however, all the ablative endings of such adjectives are in *-i*.

S. 1, 10, 14 *ridiculum acri fortius . . . secat res.* S. 1, 3, 52
 at est truculentior atque plus *aequo liber*; Epl. 1, 2, 29; 1, 18,
 10; 2, 2, 10; 2, 2, 215. Epl. 1, 16, 28 *servet in ambiguo qui consulit.*
 Epl. 2, 2, 44 *curvo dignoscere rectum.* S. 2, 2, 80 *dicto*
 citius; A. P. 273. S. 2, 3, 318 *maior dimidio.* A. P. 343 *qui*
 misuit utile *dulci.*¹⁷ Epl. 2, 1, 239 *edicto* vetuit. S. 1, 6, 84
 ab omni non solum *facto.* S. 2, 3, 308 ab *imo* ad sumnum totus
 moduli bipedalis. A. P. 127 ab *incepto* processerit. S. 2, 3,
 217 *interdicto* huic omne adimat ius praetor. C. 3, 7, 24
 Enipeus plus *iusto* placeat; S. 1, 1, 57; 1, 3, 113. C. 1, 14, 10
 quos iterum pressa voces *malo;* E. 15, 18; S. 2, 3, 295. S. 1, 2,
 108 nam transvolat in *medio* posita; Epl. 1, 12, 7; 2, 1, 168;
 A. P. 243. A. P. 240 *ex noto* fictum carmen separar. S. 1, 4, 56
 quivis stomachetur eodem quo personatus *pacto* pater; 1, 4, 99;
 1, 7, 2; 1, 8, 40; 2, 3, 148; 2, 4, 8; 2, 7, 22; Epl. 1, 6, 10; 1, 8, 13;
 1, 16, 56; 1, 17, 2; 2, 1, 171. C. 2, 16, 13 vivitur *parvo* bene;
 S. 2, 2, 1; 2, 2, 110; Epl. 1, 10, 41; 2, 1, 139. C. 3, 20, 3 post
*paulo;*¹⁸ S. 1, 2, 120; Epl. 1, 6, 43; 1, 18, 83. Epl. 2, 1, 45 utor
permisso. S. 2, 3, 293 *casus medicusve levarit aegrum ex*
praecipiti. Epl. 2, 2, 99 *discedo Alcaeus puncto illius;* 2, 2,
 172. S. 1, 2, 113 *inane abscondere soldo.* A. P. 378 *si paulum*
summo decessit. S. 1, 6, 63 *qui turpi secernis honestum.* Epl.
 2, 1, 18 *sapiens et iustus in uno.* S. 2, 2, 56 *cui Canis ex vero*
dictum cognomen adhaeret.

The following comparatives are found in the neuter singular: S. 2, 2, 102 *non est melius;* 2, 8, 4. Epl. 1, 18, 107 *sit mihi*,
quod nunc est, etiam minus. C. 3, 4, 67 *in maius;* S. 2, 8, 57.
 E. 16, 23 *an melius quis habet suadere;* S. 2, 2, 82. Epl. 1, 17,
 51 *haberet . . . minus invidiae;* 2, 1, 170. Epl. 2, 1, 265 *in peius.*

¹⁶ Lane, G. M., A Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges², revised by Oertel and Morgan, New York, § 558.

¹⁷ Neue, F., Formenlehre der lateinischen Sprache³, revised by C. Wagener, Berlin, vol. 2 (1902), p. 52.

¹⁸ paulum Φ.

The following superlatives: S. 2, 6, 76 *summumque* quid eius. Epl. 1, 18, 35 ad *imum*; A. P. 126. Epl. 2, 1, 169 habere sudoris *minimum*. S. 2, 3, 309 ad *summum*; Epl. 2, 1, 32. S. 2, 3, 308 ab *imo*.

In regard to the neuter singular in Horace, the dative is by far the least used; the accusative is the most frequently employed, and the vocative is not found. The neuter singular expresses chiefly an abstract idea; there are, however, many instances like *magnum*, *minus*, *omne*, *quantulum*, etc., which express an indefinite idea; substantivization of comparative and superlative adjectives is limited.

2. THE NEUTER PLURAL.

The use of substantivized adjectives in the neuter plural is quite common. In the classical period this usage is chiefly confined to the cases that can be recognized by their form as neuter, namely, the nominative and accusative. Thus in Horace and other careful writers, we commonly find *omnia* in the nominative, but in the genitive, *omnium rerum*. In later writers, however, there is no such discrimination, the substantivization taking place frequently in all the cases.¹⁹

The neuter plural is used chiefly in a concrete sense, occasionally expressing an abstract, or an indefinite idea; substantivization takes place with adjectives of all degrees of comparison, with and without prepositions, and in all declensions, the second, however, being more frequent than the third.²⁰

A genitive of the whole is sometimes joined to the neuter plural, especially of comparatives and superlatives.²¹ Below are given the instances in Horace.²²

The complete evolution of neuter plural adjectives into substantives is shown by the fact that they may be modified by other adjectives, pronominal adjectives, or participles.

In such combinations it is necessary to determine, in each

¹⁹ See Schmalz, p. 609.

²⁰ See Nägelebach, p. 113.

²¹ See Schmalz, p. 609.

²² C. 2, 1, 23 *cuncta* terrarum subacta; 2, 13, 28 *dura* belli; 4, 4, 76 per *acuta* belli, 4, 12, 19 *amaraque* curarum; S. 2, 2, 25 *vanis* rerum; 2, 8, 83 *fictis* rerum; A. P. 49 *abdita* rerum.

instance by the general context, which is the adjective and which the substantive.

Some of these adjectives govern words in other cases,²³ and are modified by phrases,²⁴ and yet maintain a large element of their substantive character, a usage not mentioned by the writers on this subject.

In Horace, too, there are several instances²⁵ in which the neuter plural of the adjective is used to denote both persons and things. In all of these, persons are uppermost in the mind of the writer but the statements are made more general through the use of the neuter. The grammarians do not speak of this usage, yet it is, no doubt, found in all writers.

Substantivizations of the gerundive are found from the time of Horace on.²⁶

(a) *Nominative.*

The examples of the neuter plural are the following:

E. 15, 21 nec te Pythagorae fallant *arcana*. S. 1, 3, 71 si

²³ Cf. C. 1, 18, 12 nec variis *obsita frondibus* sub divom rapiam; 2, 13, 29 utrumque sacro *digna silentio* mirantur umbrae dicere; 4, 11, 19 semper ut *te digna* sequare. S. 1, 3, 95 aut si prodiderit *comissa fide*; S. 1, 4, 42 si qui scribat ut nos *sermoni propiora*; S. 1, 4, 53 numquid Pomponius *istis* audiret *leviora*; 1, 6, 78 quas doceat quivis . . . *semet prognatos*; 2, 2, 111 aptarit *idonea bello*; 2, 3, 299 respicere ignoto disset *pendentia tergo*. Epl. 1, 6, 9 qui timet *his adversa*. A. P. 119 aut fama sequere aut *sibi convenientia* finge.

²⁴ Cf. S. 1, 1, 102 pergis *pugnantia secum* frontibus adversis conponere; 1, 2, 108 nam transvolat *in medio posita*. Epl. 1, 12, 7 si forte *in medio positorum* abstemius herbis vivis. A. P. 180 segnus irritant animos *demissa per aurem*; 338 *fleta voluptatis causa* sint proxima veris.

²⁵ Cf. C. 1, 34, 12 valet *ima summis* mutare et insignem attenuat deus, *obscura* promens.

Epl. 1, 9, 4 dignum mente domoque legentis *honesta* Neronis.

Epl. 2, 2, 179 si metit Orcus *grandia cum parris*.

²⁶ See Schmalz, p. 611.

In Horace we find the following instances: S. 1, 2, 75 ac non *fugienda petendis* immiscere; S. 1, 3, 114 dividit ut bona diversis, *fugienda petendis*; S. 1, 10, 51 ferentem plura quidem *tollenda relinquendis*; S. 2, 3, 54 est genus unum stultitiae nihilum *metucunda timentis*; S. 2, 7, 36 Mulvius et seuriae, tibi non *referenda* (refrenanda E) precati; Epl. 1, 7, 72 *dicenda tacenda locutus*; A. P. 449 *mutanda* notabit.

The gerund is a gerundive in origin. There are 47 instances of the gerund in Horace; for example, S. 1, 1, 92 sit finis *quaerendi*; 1, 4, 65 genus hoc *scribendi*.

modo plura mihi *bona* sunt. C. 3, 29, 33 *cetera fluminis ritu* feruntur; S. 1, 1, 13. C. 4, 7, 19 *cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis.* A. P. 347 sunt *delicta* tamen. S. 2, 6, 97 haec ubi *dicta agrestem pepulere;* A. P. 112. Epl. 1, 7, 96 quantum *dimissa* petitis praestent. S. 2, 3, 95 omnis enim res, virtus, fama, decus, *divina humanaque puleriis divitiis parent.* S. 2, 2, 75 *dulcia* se in bilem vertent. A. P. 68 mortalia *facta* peribunt. A. P. 338 *ficta* voluptatis causa sint proxima veris. S. 2, 3, 95 *divina humanaque pulcriis divitiis parent.* A. P. 169 multa senem circumveniunt *incommoda.* A. P. 12 non ut placidis coeant *inmitia.* S. 2, 3, 267 in amore haec sunt *mala;* Epl. 2, 2, 127 dum mea delectent *mala* me; C. 3, 16, 43 multa potentibus desunt *multa;* Epl. 1, 6, 45. Epl. 1, 7, 44 parvom *parva* decent. Epl. 1, 18, 77 ne mox incutiant aliena tibi *peccata* pudorem. A. P. 351 verum ubi *plura* nitent. S. 1, 2, 100 *plurima*, quae invideant pure adparere tibi rem. Epl. 2, 1, 52 quo *promissa* cadant; 2, 2, 10. E. 5, 52 arcana cum fiunt *sacra.* Epl. 2, 1, 29 quia Graiorum sunt antiquissima quaeque *scripta* vel optima. S. 2, 6, 93 *terrestria* quando mortalis animas vivont sortita.

(b) *Genitive.*

S. 1, 1, 79 horum semper ego optarem pauperrimus esse *bonorum.* C. 3, 16, 18 sequitur cura pecuniam *maiorumque* fames. Epl. 2, 2, 38 grandia laturus *meritorum* praemia. S. 2, 3, 244 *pravorum* et amore gemellum. S. 2, 3, 2 *scriptorum* quaeque retexens. A. P. 164 *utilium* tardus provisor. Epl. 2, 1, 23 sic fautor *veterum.*

(c) *Dative.*

Epl. 2, 1, 78 nec veniam *antiquis* . . . possi. C. 1, 28, 9 Iovis *arcanis* Minos admissus. S. 2, 2, 6 cum acclinis *falsis* animus meliora recusat. A. P. 14 *inceptis* gravibus plerumque et magna professis. C. 4, 8, 24 si taciturnitas obstaret *meritis* invida Romuli; Epl. 2, 1, 10. S. 1, 3, 75 aequom est *peccatis* veniam poscentem reddere rursus; S. 1, 3, 118; Epl. 1, 16, 62. Epl. 1, 7, 96 quantum dimissa *petitis* praestent. A. P. 12 ut *placidis* coeant *inmitia.* S. 2, 4, 2 ponere signa novis *praeceptis.* Epl. 1, 17, 24 *praesentibus* aequom. S. 2, 7, 8 *pravis obnoxia.* S. 2, 6, 82 asper et attentus *quaesitus.* S. 2, 3, 305 liceat concedere *veris;* A. P. 338.

(d) *Accusative.*

A. P. 49 indicis monstrare recentibus *abdita* rerum. C. 4, 4, 76 expedient per *acuta* belli. Epl. 1, 6, 9 qui timet his *adversa*. S. 2, 4, 57 volvens *aliena*. C. 2, 16, 26 *amara* lento temperet risu; 4, 12, 19. A. P. 165 *amata* relinquere pernix. E. 11, 14 mero *arcana* promorat; S. 2, 1, 30. Epl. 1, 2, 21 *aspera* multa pertulit. S. 1, 3, 70 cum mea compenset vitiis *bona*; 1, 3, 114; 2, 3, 182; Epl. 1, 15, 42; 1, 16, 75. Epl. 1, 17, 34 *caelestia* temptat. C. 1, 9, 9 permitte divis *cetera*; 4, 2, 60; E. 13, 7; S. 1, 2, 95; 1, 10, 5; 2, 6, 14; Epl. 1, 10, 3; 1, 10, 50; 2, 1, 20; 2, 2, 65. S. 2, 8, 76 tibi di . . . *commoda* dent; Epl. 1, 14, 37; 2, 1, 3; A. P. 175. A. P. 128 difficile est proprie *communia* dicere. S. 1, 4, 84 *comissa* tacere qui nequit; Epl. 1, 18, 70; A. P. 200. Epl. 1, 16, 41 qui *consulta* patrum . . . servat. A. P. 119 aut famam sequere aut sibi *convenientia* finge; A. P. 316 reddere personae scit *convenientia* cuique. C. 2, 1, 23 *cuncta* terrarum subacta; C. 3, 1, 8; 4, 9, 38; S. 2, 4, 90; Epl. 1, 7, 34; 1, 12, 11; 1, 18, 96. C. S. 18 patrumque prosperes *decreta*. C. 3, 6, 1 *delicta* maiorum immeritus lues; S. 1, 3, 79; 1, 3, 141. Epl. 1, 5, 25 qui *dicta* foras eliminet; A. P. 247; 335. Epl. 1, 1, 55 recinunt iuvenes *dictata*; 1, 18, 13. C. 2, 13, 29 utrumque sacro *digna* silentio mirantur umbrae dicere; 4, 11, 29 semper ut te *digna* sequare. S. 1, 1, 3 laudet *diversa* sequentis; 1, 1, 109; Epl. 2, 2, 62. Epl. 1, 7, 39 si possum *donata* reponere laetus. Epl. 1, 11, 23 neu *dulcia* differ in annum. Epl. 2, 1, 141 *dura* ferentem. C. 4, 15, 22 *edicta* rumpent Iulia. S. 2, 2, 74 at simul assis miscueris *elixa*. S. 1, 8, 45 voces Furiarum et *facta* duarum; 1, 10, 43;²⁷ Epl. 1, 17, 16; 2, 1, 6; 2, 1, 130; 2, 1, 237; A. P. 287. A. P. 151 sic veris *falsa* remiscet. S. 1, 2, 108 *fugientia* captat. C. 1, 6, 9 neque haec dicere . . . conamur, tenues *grandia*; Epl. 2, 2, 179; A. P. 27. Epl. 1, 9, 4 legentis *honesta* Neronis. S. 2, 2, 111 aptarit *idonea* bello; A. P. 334. A. P. 130 si proferres *ignota*. C. 1, 34, 12 valet *ima* summis mutare. Epl. 1, 19, 33 iuvat *inmemorata* ferentem. C. 4, 7, 7 *inmortalia* ne speres. A. P. 130 si proferres *ignota* *indictaque* primus. S. 2, 3, 254 ponas *insignia* morbi. S. 1, 2, 96 si *interdicta* petes. S. 1, 1, 23 ne sic ut qui *iocularia* ridens percurram. A. P. 334 *iucunda* et *idonea* dicere vitae.

²⁷ fata Goth.

Epl. 1, 7, 52 *iussa* Philippi accipiebat; 1, 9, 12. C. 2, 18, 13 *largiora* flagito. A. P. 26 sectantem *levia*²⁸ nervi deficiunt animique. S. 1, 4, 53 numquid Pomponius istis audiret *leviora*. Epl. 1, 1, 10 cetera *ludicra* pono; 1, 6, 7. C. 3, 3, 72 *magna* modis tenuare parvis; S. 1, 4, 44; Epl. 1, 10, 32; 2, 1, 125; A. P. 14. S. 2, 5, 21 *maiora* tuli; Epl. 1, 17, 24. C. 2, 13, 28 dura fugae *mala*; 3, 6, 8; 3, 12, 2; S. 1, 2, 68; 1, 3, 25; 1, 4, 30; 2, 3, 203; Epl. 1, 1, 43; 2, 1, 219; A. P. 452. Epl. 1, 13, 19 *mandataque* frangas; A. P. 104. Epl. 1, 9, 8 sed timui, *mea* ne finxisse minora putarer. C. 1, 29, 16 pollicitus *meliora*, tendis; S. 1, 2, 73; 2, 2, 6; 2, 6, 89. C. 2, 16, 18 quid brevi fortis iaculamur aeo*multa*; 3, 16, 42; 4, 9, 45; S. 1, 10, 69; 2, 3, 9; Epl. 1, 8, 3; 2, 1, 67; 2, 2, 102; A. P. 183; 413. S. 2, 5, 1 *praeter narrata*. C. 4, 4, 36 indecorant bene *nata* culpae. Epl. 1, 6, 25 defodiet condetque *nitentia*. Epl. 2, 1, 89 nos *nostraque* lividus odit. C. 1, 34, 14 *obscura* promens; S. 2, 5, 58. S. 2, 4, 28 viles pellent *obstantia* conchae. C. 1, 3, 25 audax *omnia* perpeti gens humana; 1, 18, 3; 4, 4, 22; S. 1, 1, 86; S. 1, 2, 115; 1, 3, 13; 1, 9, 5; 2, 3, 300; 2, 4, 61; 2, 8, 64; Epl. 1, 5, 16 *operta* recludit. S. 1, 2, 90 ne corporis *optima* Lyncei contemplere oculis. S. 2, 3, 86 dare centum damnati populo *paria*. Epl. 1, 15, 44 nam tuta et *parvola* laudo. C. 2, 11, 5 poscentis aevi *pauca*. S. 1, 3, 96 quis *paria* esse fere placuit *peccata*; A. P. 266. C. 1, 7, 300 fortis *peioraque* passi mecum saepe viri. S. 2, 3, 299 respicere ignoto disset *pendentia* tergo. S. 1, 4, 97 *permulta* rogatus fecit; 1, 5, 62. Epl. 2, 1, 66 si *pleraque* dure dicere credit eos; A. P. 44. C. 3, 16, 21 quanto quisque sibi *plura* negaverit; C. 3, 16, 22; 3, 16, 38; E. 16, 53; C. S. 44; S. 1, 6, 57; Epl. 1, 10, 45; 2, 2, 147; 2, 2, 148; 2, 2, 192; 2, 2, 196; A. P. 432. Epl. 2, 1, 11 notaque fatali *portenta* labore subegit; Epl. 2, 2, 209. S. 2, 3, 34 descripsi docilis *praecepta* haec; 2, 4, 11; 2, 4, 95; Epl. 1, 1, 18. S. 2, 3, 9 voltus erat multa et *praeclaras* minantis. C. 3, 3, 2 non civium ardor *prava* iubentium. S. 1, 4, 42 siqui scribat uti nos sermoni *propiora*. A. P. 397 *publica* privatis secernere. S. 1, 1, 102 pergis *pugnantia* secum . . . conponere. S. 1, 2, 73. Epl. 1, 8, 3 multa et *pulchra* minantem. Epl. 1, 1, 100 mutat *quadrata* rotundis. S. 2, 7, 7 modo *recta* capessens. Epl. 1, 7, 97 repetatque *relicta*. C. S. 55 iam

²⁸ lenia s.

Scythaes *responsa* petunt; S. 1, 8, 29. C. 4, 4, 54 iactata Tuscis aequoribus *sacra*; 4, 6, 14; S. 1, 3, 11; 1, 3, 117; Epl. 1, 16, 54; A. P. 397. S. 1, 4, 23 cum mea nemo *scripta* legat; 1, 4, 75; 1, 10, 56; Epl. 1, 3, 17; 1, 19, 42; 2, 2, 67. S. 1, 1, 27 quaeramus *seria* ludo; 2, 2, 125; A. P. 226. C. 3, 8, 28 linque *severa*. S. 1, 6, 32 curam quaerendi *singula*; 1, 8, 40; 2, 6, 87; Epl. 2, 2, 55. Epl. 1, 12, 15 adhuc *sublimia* cures. C. 1, 16, 26 nunc ego mitibus mutare quaero *tristia*. S. 2, 3, 151 ni *tua* custodis; Epl. 2, 2, 195. S. 1, 2, 85 quaerit, quo *turpia* celet. Epl. 1, 15, 44 nam *tuta* et *parvola* laudo. Epl. 1, 18, 28 ait prope *vera*. Epl. 1, 15, 39 satis inter *vilia* fortis; 1, 17, 21. S. 1, 4, 84 fingere qui non *visa* potest.

(e) *Ablative.*

S. 2, 2, 73 at simul *assis* miscueris elixa. S. 2, 3, 110 nescius uti *compositis*. Epl. 2, 2, 192 quod non plura *datis* invenerit. S. 1, 4, 121 sic me formabat puerum *dictis*; S. 2, 7, 78. S. 1, 3, 114 dividit ut bona *diversis*. Epl. 2, 2, 197 ut *festis* Quinquatribus. S. 2, 8, 83 dumque ridetur *fictis* rerum Balatrone secundo. C. 2, 10, 13 sperat *infestis* . . . pectus. E. 5, 12 constitit *insignibus* raptis puer; S. 2, 7, 53. A. P. 170 *inventis* miser abstinet ac timet uti. S. 1, 9, 50 nec magis his aliena *malis*. C. 3, 30, 15 sume superbiam *quaesitam* *meritis*. C. 1, 16, 25 nunc ego *mitibus* mutare quaero tristia. C. 1, 31, 17 frui *paratis*; S. 2, 3, 167. Epl. 2, 2, 179 metit Orcus grandia cum *parvis*. S. 1, 3, 16 *paucis* contento. S. 2, 2, 109 hic qui pluribus adsuerit mentem. Epl. 2, 1, 128 *praeceptis* format amicis. S. 2, 2, 71 in *primis* valeas bene; 2, 88, 6. A. P. 397 publica *privatis* secernere. Epl. 1, 16, 54 miscebis sacra *profanis*; A. P. 397. S. 2, 3, 6 dic aliquid dignum *promissis*. S. 1, 1, 38 illis utitur ante *quaesitis* patiens. C. S. 44 daturus plura *relictis*. Epl. 1, 1, 100 mutat quadrata *rotundis*. C. 3, 14, 6 mulier . . . prodeat iustis operata *sacris*; S. 2, 8, 14; A. P. 224. C. 2, 10, 13 metuit *secundis* alteram sortem. C. 1, 34, 12 valet ima *summis* mutare. S. 2, 3, 324 teneas . . . *tuis* te. S. 2, 2, 25 corruptus *vanis* rerum. S. 2, 3, 208 qui species alias *veris*³⁰ scelerisque tumulta permixtas capiet, commotus habebitur; A. P. 151.

³⁰ veri sceleris a D E Bland¹.

The neuter plural comparatives are: A. P. 351 verum ubi *plura* nitent; C. 3, 16, 18 sequitur cura pecuniam *maiorumque* fames; S. 2, 2, 109 hic qui *pluribus* adsuerit mentem; C. 2, 18, 13 *largiora* flagito; S. 1, 4, 53 audiret *leviora*; S. 2, 5, 21 *maiora* tuli; Epl. 1, 17, 24; C. 1, 29, 16 pollicitus *meliora*; S. 1, 2, 73; 2, 2, 6; 2, 6, 89; C. 1, 7, 300 fortis *peioraque* passi . . . viri; C. 3, 16, 21 *plura* negaverit; C. 3, 16, 22; 3, 16, 38; E. 16, 53; C. S. 44; S. 1, 6, 57; Epl. 1, 10, 45; 2, 2, 147; 2, 2, 148; 2, 2, 192; 2, 2, 196; A. P. 432; S. 1, 4, 42 sermoni *propiora*.

Neuter plural superlatives: S. 1, 2, 100 *plurima*, quae in videant pure adparere tibi rem; C. 1, 34, 12 valet *ima* summis mutare; S. 1, 2, 90 ne corporis *optima* Lyncei contemplere oculis; S. 2, 2, 71 in *primis* valeas bene; 2, 8, 6; C. 1, 34, 12 valet *ima* *summis* mutare.

It is apparent that neuter plural adjectives in Horace are more frequently substantivized than adjectives of the neuter singular. The accusative case alone furnishes over two hundred examples, but of the nominative, contrary to what one might expect, there are only a few instances; the genitive is used substantively only seven times, but the dative and ablative supply numerous examples.

Comparatives of the neuter plural are substantivized rather frequently, but there are only six superlatives.

Substantive adjectives in a definitive sense, *e.g.*, *cetera*, *cuncta*, *magna*, *multa*, *omnia*, *pauca*, etc., are very numerous in Horace.

3. THE MASCULINE SINGULAR.

For the substantive use of the adjective in the masculine singular, Nägelebach³¹ gives the following rules: The adjective is used substantively—

1. When it has a collective sense, as in Livy 6, 3, 8: *parcitur inermi*;
2. When two persons are placed in contrast with each other, as in Cic. pro Quinct. 31, 95: *indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore*;
3. When philosophical language is used, in which mention is made of an ideally conceived person, as in Quintil. 11, 1, 45:

³¹ p. 123.

non idem apud *eruditum*, quod *militarem* ac *rusticum* deceat;

4. When the substantivized adjective stands in co-ordination with real substantives, as in Cic. in Cat. 4, 5, 10: *ipsum Lentulum, largitorem et prodigum*;

5. When it stands in combination with a pronoun, as in Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 6: *si qui aut privatus aut populus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdictum*;

6. When modified by another adjective, as in Cic. de Fin. 4, 5, 10: *de callido improbo quaerimus*.

According to Kühner (p. 225) in combinations like *neque quisquam mortalis, quivis Atheniensis, etc.*, it is the pronoun that is the substantive element of the expression. Nägelsbach³² thinks the same. In Horace this seems usually to be the case, yet there are a few instances in which the adjective is apparently the important element and therefore to be regarded as the substantive. Cf. S. 2, 6, 69 *seu quis capit acria fortis pocula*; S. 2, 1, 40 *his stilus haud petet ultro quemquam animantem*.

Nägelsbach³³ (p. 137) says that the use of the present active participle in the nominative singular almost never occurs. In Horace there is only one word of this kind, namely, *sapiens*, but *sapiens* although a participle by origin is always used as a substantive or adjective and never as a participle.

The grammarians and writers of special treatises on substantivization nowhere make a separate classification of adjectives of common gender. As a matter of fact, about one half of the adjectives that have been grouped below as masculines seem to be common gender. The following instance, for example, seems clearly to be of the common gender: S. 2, 6, 95 *aut magno aut parvo leti fuga*.

(a) *The Nominative.*

As to the relative frequency of the masculine singular in the nominative, Kühner (p. 224) states that it is far rarer than the plural. In Horace, however, just the opposite is the case, the singular being much more frequently substantivized. S. 1, 9, 75

³² p. 126.

³³ See also Schmalz, p. 610.

casu venit obvius illi *adversarius*; Epl. 1, 18, 63. S. 2, 3, 162 non est cardiacus . . . hic *aeger*. Epl. 1, 6, 15 insanus sapiens nomen ferat, *aequos* iniqui. S. 1, 1, 108 nemo, ut *avarus*, se probet; Epl. 1, 2, 56; 1, 16, 63. Epl. 1, 17, 4 *caecus* iter monstrare velit. S. 1, 3, 89 *captivos* ut audit. Epl. 2, 2, 39 post haec ille *catus* . . . inquit. S. 1, 5, 21 donec *cerebrosus* prosilit unus. S. 1, 1, 17 tu, *consultus* modo, rusticus; A. P. 369. C. 2, 18, 10 pauperemque *dives* me petit; Epl. 1, 1, 84. S. 1, 10, 52 tu nihil in magno *doctus* reprehendis Homero; S. 2, 7, 13.³⁴ Epl. 1, 18, 87 *expertus* metuet. S. 2, 6, 69 seu quis capit acria *fortis* pocula. S. 1, 9, 33 *garrulus* hunc quando consumet cumque; S. 2, 5, 90; Epl. 1, 18, 69. S. 2, 5, 31 si *gnatus* erit. Epl. 2, 2, 193 quantum simplex *hilarisque* nepoti discrepet. Epl. 1, 17, 32 sine vivat *ineptus*. Epl. 1, 1, 38 *iners*, vinosus, amator. C. 3, 4, 20 animosus *infans*. S. 1, 9, 73 fugit *inprobus*; 2, 6, 29; Epl. 1, 7, 63. C. 1, 22, 1 *integer* vitae . . . non eget. Epl. 1, 1, 38 *invidus*, iracundus, . . . amator; 1, 2, 57. Epl. 1, 1, 38 *invidus*, *iracundus*, *iners* . . . amator. C. 1, 33, 3 cur tibi *iunior* laesa praeniteat fide. S. 2, 3, 30 ut *lethargicus* hic cum fit pugil. S. 2, 3, 281 *libertinus* erat; 2, 7, 12. Epl. 1, 1, 93 condueto navilio aequo nauseat ac *locuples*. S. 1, 1, 113 sic festinanti semper *locupletior* obstat. S. 1, 4, 3 quod *malus* ac fur, quod moechus foret. Epl. 1, 18, 94 plerumque *modestus* occupat obscuri speciem. C. 3, 29, 31 si *mortalis* ultra fas trepidat. S. 2, 2, 76 vides, ut pallidus *omnis* cena desurgat dubia. Epl. 1, 5, 25 ut coeat *par* iungaturque pari. Epl. 2, 2, 194 quantum discordet *parcus* avaro. Epl. 1, 1, 91 quid *pauper*. C. 1, 7, 8 *plurimus* . . . aptum dicet equis Argos. Epl. 1, 7, 20 *prodigus* et stultus donat. S. 1, 7, 17 discedat *pulcrior*³⁵ ultro. C. 1, 22, 1 scelerisque *purus* non eget. E. 2, 68 iam iam *rusticus*; S. 1, 1, 17; 2, 2, 3; 2, 6, 115; Epl. 1, 2, 42; 1, 7, 83; 1, 13, 13; 2, 2, 39; A. P. 213. C. 2, 9, 14 ploravit Antilochum *senex*; A. P. 115. Epl. 2, 2, 193 quantum simplex *hilarisque* nepoti discrepet. C. 3, 2, 10 *sponsus* lacessat regius. Epl. 1, 7, 20 prodigus et *stultus* donat quae spernit. Epl. 1, 18, 95 modestus occupat obscuri speciem, *taciturnus* acerbi. A. P. 213 *turpis* honesto. S. 2, 3, 228 *auceps*, *unguentarius*

³⁴ doctor Φ Bland. schol. Γ.

³⁵ pigrior Bland. s.

. . . veniant. S. 2, 6, 90 tandem *urbanus* ad hunc. S. 2, 4, 55
vafer . . . colligit; 2, 5, 24. C. 3, 24, 16 aequali recreat sorte
vicarius; S. 2, 7, 79. C. 3, 7, 23 at tibi ne *vicinus* Enipeus plus
 iusto placeat, cave; S. 2, 2, 120; 2, 6, 77³⁶; Epl. 2, 2, 132. Epl.
 1, 14, 15 *vilicus* optas; 2, 2, 160. Epl. 1, 1, 38 iners, *vinosus*,
 amator.

(b) *Genitive.*

Epl. 1, 18, 95 plerumque modestus occupat obscuri speciem,
 taciturnus *acerbi*. A. P. 7 velut *aegri*³⁷ somnia. C. 4, 1, 18
 largi muneribus riserit *aemuli*. C. 4, 9, 47 rectius occupat
 nomen *beati*. S. 2, 5, 47 *caelibus* obsequium. Epl. 2, 2, 87
 frater erat Romae *consulti* rhetor. Epl. 2, 1, 246 quae multa
dantis cum laude tulerunt. S. 1, 4, 83 famamque *dicacis*,
 fingere qui non visa potest. A. P. 112 si *dicentis* erunt fortunis
 obsona dicta. S. 1, 3, 43 at pater ut *gnati*; 2, 3, 304. Epl. 1, 6,
 15 insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequos *iniqui*. S. 2, 3, 74 *insani*
 est, contra bene sani; Epl. 1, 6, 15. Epl. 1, 19, 46 *luctantis*
 acuto ne secer *ungui*. Epl. 2, 2, 124 *ludentis* speciem dabit.
 Epl. 1, 7, 24 pro laude *merentis*. Epl. 1, 18, 95 occupat *obscuri*
 speciem, taciturnus *acerbi*. E. 11, 12 nil valere candidum
pauperis ingenium. S. 2, 3, 74 si male rem gerere insani est,
 contra bene *sani*. Epl. 1, 18, 2 metues, liberrime Lolli, *scurrantis*
 speciem praebere. S. 2, 1, 34 quo fit, ut omnis . . . vita
senis; Epl. 2, 1, 56. A. P. 98 si curat cor *spectantis* tetigisse
 querella. S. 1, 10, 13 defendente vicem modo rhetoris . . .
 interdum *urbani*.³⁸

(c) *Dative.*

Epl. 2, 1, 114 habrotonum *aegro* non audet . . . dare. C. 3, 2,
 30 neglectus *incesto* addidit integrum. Epl. 1, 11, 17 *incolumi*
 Rhodos et Mitylene pulera facit. Epl. 1, 16, 34 detulerit
 fasces *indigno*. Epl. 1, 5, 14 adsidet *insano*. S. 2, 6, 95 neque
 ulla est aut *magno* aut parvo leti fuga. S. 1, 3, 59 nullique
malo latus obdit apertum. Epl. 1, 1, 48 *meliori* credere non
 vis. Epl. 2, 1, 106 *minori* dicere. C. 1, 24, 10 *nulli* flebilior
 quam tibi, Vergili; C. 1, 36, 6; S. 2, 2, 134; 2, 5, 5; Epl. 2, 2,

³⁶ vicinos (-nas *l*) λι bland., vicino E.

³⁷ aegrī a B R schol. Γ V.

³⁸ urbane (urbem^{R1}) R¹ Φ.

148; 2, 2, 175. S. 1, 3, 16 huic *parco*. Epl. 1, 5, 26 ut coeat par iungaturque *pari*. S. 2, 6, 95 aut magno aut *parvo* leti fuga. C. 2, 18, 33 aequa tellus *pauperi* recluditur; 3, 21, 18. S. 2, 5, 76 ultiro Penelopam facilis *potiori* trade. Epl. 2, 2, 36 quae *timido* quoque possent addere mentem.

(d) *Accusative.*

Epl. 2, 1, 131 inopem solatur et *aegrum*. Epl. 1, 18, 90 *agilem* navomque remissi. S. 2, 6, 98 haec ubi dicta *agrestem* pepulere; 2, 6, 107. E. 11, 9 in quis *amantem* languor et silentium arguit. S. 2, 1, 40 hic stilus haud petet ultiro quemquam *animantem*. S. 2, 3, 249 siquem delectet *barbatum*. Epl. 1, 16, 69 vendere cum possis *captivom*. Epl. 1, 17, 61 crudeles, tollite *claudum*. S. 2, 5, 90 *difficilem* et morosum offendet garrulus. Epl. 1, 18, 78 non *dignum* tradimus. C. 4, 11, 31 *disparem* vites. A. P. 474 indoctum *doctumque* fugat recitator acerbus. Epl. 1, 5, 17 ad proelia trudit *inertem*.³⁹ Epl. 2, 1, 131 *inopem* solatur. C. 1, 34, 13 *insignem*⁴⁰ attenuat deus. C. 3, 2, 30 saepe Diespiter neglectus incesto addidit *integrum*. Epl. 1, 2, 52 iuvat illum sic domus et res ut *lippum* pietae tabulae. S. 2, 5, 29 qui *meliorem* audax vocet in ius. S. 2, 5, 90 *difficilem* et *morosum* offendet garrulus. S. 2, 6, 58 ut unum scilicet egregii *mortalem* altique silenti. Epl. 1, 18, 90 *agilem* *navomque* remissi. Epl. 1, 18, 80 ut penitus *notum*, si temptent criminis. Epl. 1, 6, 38 ac bene *nummatum* decorat. C. 1, 24, 8 nudaque Veritas quando ullum inveniet *parem*. Epl. 1, 7, 44 *parvom* parva decent. C. 2, 18, 39 his levare functum *pauperem*. Epl. 1, 17, 62 quaere *peregrinum*. C. 3, 2, 31 raro antecedentem *selestum* deseruit. Epl. 1, 18, 90 oderunt . . . *sedatum* celeres. S. 2, 5, 71 libertusve *senem* delirum temperet; A. P. 169. S. 2, 5, 42 aliquis cubito *stantem* prope tangens inquiet. Epl. 1, 2, 71 nec *tardum* opperior. Epl. 1, 18, 89 oderunt hilarem tristes *tristemque* iocosi.

(e) *Vocative.*

S. 2, 6, 51 O *bone*; 2, 6, 95;⁴¹ Epl. 2, 2, 37. S. 1, 9, 4 quid agis, *dulcissime* rerum. C. 4, 1, 40 sequor . . . te per aquas,

³⁹ inermem A F λ l.

⁴⁰ insigne Bentley.

⁴¹ bene E l (Bland.).

dure, volubilis. S. 2, 3, 207 placavi sanguine divos. ‘nempe tuo, furiose.’ S. 2, 2, 104 cur, *inprobe*, carae non aliquid; 2, 3, 200. S. 2, 2, 33 laudas, *insane*, . . . nullum; 2, 3, 184; 2, 3, 326; 2, 6, 29; 2, 7, 95. E. 13, 12 *invicte*, mortalis dea nate puer Thetide. C. 1, 27, 18 a *miser*, . . . digne puer; S. 2, 3, 14. S. 2, 6, 5 Maia *nate*. S. 2, 7, 22 quo pacto, *pessime*. C. 3, 25, 14 O Naiadum *potens*. S. 2, 3, 123 dis inimice *senex*. S. 2, 3, 160 ‘cur, *Stoice*’ dicam; 2, 3, 300. Epl. 1, 14, 1 *vilice* silvarum.

(f) *Ablative*

Epl. 2, 2, 194 discordet parcus *avarō*. Epl. 1, 4, 5 quidquid dignum sapiente *bonoque*⁴² est; 1, 16, 20. Epl. 1, 17, 22 tu poscīs vilia, verum es *dante minor*. S. 1, 2, 21 quem miserum *gnato* vixisse fugato inducit; S. 2, 3, 203. A. P. 213 urbano confusus, turpis *honesto*. C. 3, 30, 12 ex *humili* potens. Epl. 1, 7, 83 ex *nitido* fit rusticus. A. P. 423 spondere levi pro *paupere*. C. 2, 12, 27 *poscente* . . . eripi; Epl. 1, 17, 44. S. 2, 5, 12 domino *sene*; 2, 5, 82; 2, 5, 84. C. 1, 29, 6 *sponso* necato. A. P. 213 rusticus *urbano* confusus, turpis honesto.

The following comparatives are found in the masculine singular:

C. 1, 33, 3 cur tibi *iunior* laesa praeniteat fide. S. 1, 1, 113 sic festinanti semper *locupletior* obstat. S. 1, 7, 17 discedat *pulcrior* ultro. Epl. 1, 1, 48 *meliori* credere non vis. Epl. 2, 1, 106 *minori* dicere. S. 2, 5, 76 ultro Penelopam facilis *potiori* trade.

There are four superlatives: C. 1, 7, 8 *plurimus* . . . aptum dicet equis Argos. A. P. 417 occupet *extremum* scabies. S. 1, 9, 4 quid agis, *dulcissime* rerum. S. 2, 7, 22 quo pacto, *pessime*.

Of the instances given above special mention should be made of *integer* and *purus*, which are used substantively in a rather bold way, since the genitives *vitae* and *sceleris* are used to complete their meaning. Likewise *plurimus*, C. 1, 7, 8 is nowhere else used in this sense; *multus*, however, is occasionally used with this meaning, e.g., Lucan, Pharsalia, III. 707 *multus sua volnera puppi affixit*.

In general it may be said that Horace furnishes examples of all the six uses mentioned by Nägelsbach (see p. 123); there

⁴² bonumque R π.

are besides in Horace those: (1) that express physical, mental and moral qualities, *e.g.*, *aeger*, *cerebrosus*, *aequus*; (2) that denote occupations, *e.g.*, *consultus*, *rusticus*, *vilicus*; (3) that designate a definitive idea, *e.g.*, *iunior*, *omnis*; (4) that are modified by an adverb, *e.g.*, cf. Epl. 1, 18, 80; 1, 6, 38; S. 2, 5, 42.

4. THE MASCULINE PLURAL.

According to Dietrich's fundamental remark, says Nägelsbach (p. 119), only those masculine plural adjectives can be substantivized which designate a class of individuals who receive their character from the quality indicated by the adjective: thus *militares* suggests the "warrior class"; *boni*, the "conservatives"; *docti*, the "learned," etc.

Later, however, it was shown by Wueseke (*op. cit.*, p. 45 f.) that substantivized adjectives of the masculine and feminine plural do not of necessity refer to the entire class of individuals indicated by the quality of the adjective. Accordingly Wueseke distinguishes three uses: (1) they refer to the entire class (*totum genus*); (2) they refer to two or more individuals (*certae ac definitae personae*); or (3) they are indefinite (*dubiae atque incertae*).

To prove his point Wueseke cites Plautus, Bacch. 397 *illum laudabunt boni*, where it is quite apparent that *boni* does not mean the whole class of good men, but rather any good men.

Likewise, *pessumae*, Bacch. 1122, clearly refers only to the two Bacchides.

Swan⁴³ adds still another observation in this connection. He says: "it should also be noted that adjectives, after coming to be associated with a class of individuals sharing the quality designated by the adjective, may undergo a shift of meaning, inasmuch as other prominent qualities characteristic of that group may also pass into association with the given substantivized adjective. This is true, for example, of *optimi*, 'the aristocracy,' which becoming associated with this distinct political party, naturally connoted in specific instances other traits of the party than those usually implied in the adjective *optimus*."

⁴³ *op. cit.*, p. 196.

We have previously stated (see p. 19) that up to the present time writers on substantivization have never mentioned the fact that some substantive adjectives are of common gender. Of the examples given below about 80 per cent. seem to be of common gender. The following is an undoubted instance: S. 1, 1, 85 omnes vicini oderunt, *noti*, pueri atque puellae.

Of the instances of the masculine plural given below attention should be called to *cautos* in S. 2, 6, 45, because it is modified by an adverb.

(a) *Nominative.*

S. 2, 2, 89 rancidum aprum *antiqui* laudabant. Epl. 1, 16, 52 oderunt peccare *boni*. Epl. 1, 18, 90 oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque iocosi, sedatum *celeres*. S. 1, 9, 27 est tibi mater, *cognati*. Epl. 2, 1, 51 ut *critici* dicunt. C. 4, 4, 29 *fortes* creatur fortibus et bonis; 4, 9, 25. Epl. 1, 18, 89 tristemque *iocosi*. Epl. 1, 10, 3 at cetera paene *gemelli*. A. P. 78 *grammatici* certant. S. 2, 7, 5 *maiores* voluerunt. S. 1, 2, 2 *mendici*, mimae, balatrones. S. 1, 4, 75 sunt *multi*. S. 1, 1, 85 omnes vicini oderunt, *noti*, pueri atque puellae. C. 1, 36, 17 *omnes* in Damalin putris deponent oculos; E. 5, 57; S. 1, 2, 46; 1, 6, 46; 1, 7, 10; 2, 3, 32; 2, 3, 47; 2, 6, 49; Epl. 2, 2, 58. S. 1, 6, 5 ut *plerique* solent. S. 1, 6, 101 atque salutandi *plures*; Epl. 2, 1, 183. Epl. 1, 18, 90 sedatum *celeres*, agilem navomque *remissi*. C. 2, 8, 22 metuont . . . te *senes* parci; S. 1, 1, 31; Epl. 1, 1, 55. Epl. 1, 2, 28 *sponsi* Penelopae. S. 1, 2, 24 dum vitant *stulti* vitia. Epl. 1, 18, 89 oderunt hilarem *tristes* tristemque iocosi. S. 1, 1, 85 omnes *vicini* oderunt; Epl. 1, 14, 39.

(b) *Genitive.*

C. 3, 10, 14 nec tinctus viola pallor *amantium*. C. 4, 14, 29 ut *barbarorum* Claudio agmina. C. 2, 2, 18 numero *beatorum*. Epl. 2, 2, 136 hic ubi *cognatorum* opibus curisque refectus expulit elleboro morbum bilemque meraco. C. 3, 11, 6 nunc et *dixitum* mensis et amica templis; C. 3, 16, 23. C. 3, 24, 46 quo clamor vocat et turba *faventium*. C. 3, 6, 1 delicta *maiorum* inmeritus lues; S. 2, 1, 61. A. P. 174 censorque *minorum*. E. 2, 2 ut prisca gens *mortalium*. S. 1, 9, 72 unus *multorum*. C. 4, 9, 42 reiecit alto dona *nocentium* voltu. C. 2, 3, 25 *omnium*

versatur urna . . . sors. C. 1, 4, 13 mors aequo pulsat pede *pauperum* tabernas; 3, 29, 14; E. 17, 47. S. 1, 1, 111 neque se maiori *pauperiorum* turbae conparet. C. 2, 13, 23 sedesque descriptas *piorum*. C. 4, 3, 22 quod monstror digito *praetereuntium* Romanae fidicen lyrae. Epl. 2, 2, 204 re extremi *primorum*. A. P. 341 centuriae *seniorum*. C. 1, 28, 19 mixta *serum* ac invenum densusentur funera; S. 2, 5, 24. Epl. 1, 16, 24 *stultorum* incurata pudor. C. 2, 5, 12 *veterumque* norma; S. 2, 7, 101. S. 1, 10, 42 garrire libellos unus *vivorum*.

(c) *Dative.*

Epl. 1, 15, 7 invidus *aegris*. S. 2, 3, 82 danda est . . . pars maxima *avaris*. C. 1, 24, 9 multis ille *bonis* flebilis occidit; Epl. 1, 12, 24; A. P. 196. C. 4, 6, 17 sed palam *captis* gravis. Epl. 2, 2, 159 si credis *consultis*. S. 1, 5, 49 pila lippis inimicum et ludere crudis. C. 3, 5, 30 curat reponi *deterioribus*. Epl. 1, 7, 22 vir bonus et sapiens *dignis* ait esse paratus. S. 1, 7, 16 si *disparibus* bellum incidat. S. 1, 6, 114 adsisto *divinis*. C. 3, 29, 13 plerumque gratae *divitibus* vices; Epl. 1, 17, 9. Epl. 1, 1, 63 quae regnum recte *facientibus* offert. A. P. 101 ita *flentibus* adflent humani voltus. S. 1, 1, 83 reddat *gnatis* carisque propinguis; 2, 3, 169. S. 1, 6, 16 qui stultus honores saepe dat *indignis*. Epl. 1, 18, 86 dulcis *inexpertis* cultura potentis amici. S. 2, 2, 107 O magnus posthac *inimicis* risus. Epl. 2, 1, 151 fuit *intactis* quoque cura. C. 2, 8, 21 te suis matres metuont *iuvencis*. S. 1, 5, 49 *lippis* inimicum; 1, 7, 3. Epl. 1, 1, 25 prodest *locupletibus* aequa. Epl. 2, 2, 71 nihil ut *meditantibus* obstet. S. 2, 5, 19 certans . . . *meliорibus*; Epl. 1, 2, 68. Epl. 2, 1, 84 parere *minoribus*. A. P. 201 redeat *miseris*. C. 1, 3, 37 nil *mortalibus* ardui est; S. 1, 9, 60. Epl. 1, 1, 80 *multis* occulto crescit res faenore. C. 1, 28, 31 inmeritis . . . *natis*. S. 1, 4, 91 tibi . . . infesto *nigris*. C. 2, 14, 9 unda, scilicet *omnibus* . . . enaviganda; C. 3, 4, 13. A. P. 159 gestit *paribus* concludere. S. 2, 3, 120 insanus *paucis* videatur; Epl. 1, 20, 4. Epl. 1, 1, 25 quod aequa *pauperibus*, prodest *locupletibus* aequa. Epl. 2, 2, 213 decede *peritis*. E. 16, 66 *piis* secunda . . . datur fuga. C. 3, 24, 30 clarus *postgenitus*. S. 1, 5, 6 iter . . . , altius ac nos *praecinctis* unum. Epl. 1, 20, 23 me *primis* urbis belli placuisse domique. C. 2, 15, 15 nulla

decempedis metata *privatis* opacam porticus excipiebat Arcton. S. 1, 1, 83 reddat gnatis carisque *propinquis*. A. P. 101 ut *ridentibus* adrident. Epl. 1, 1, 26 pueris *senibusque* nocebit. Epl. 1, 19, 9 adimam cantare *severis*. C. 1, 18, 3 *siccis* omnia nam dura deus proposuit; Epl. 1, 19, 9. S. 1, 3, 77 cetera item nequeunt *stultis* haerentia. A. P. 201 abeat Fortuna *superbis*. C. 3, 10, 16 *supplicibus* tuis parcas. S. 1, 5, 6 minus est gravis Appia *tardis*; 2, 6, 28. Epl. 1, 15, 33 ubi nequitiae fautoribus et *timidis* nil aut paulum abstulerat.

(d) *Accusative.*

E. 1, 18 qui maior *absentis* habet. S. 1, 3, 53 *acris* inter numeretur. S. 1, 4, 126 avidos vicinum funus ut *aegros* examinat. C. 1, 8, 6 neque militaris inter *aequalis* equitet; E. 12, 23. S. 2, 6, 45 parum *cautos* iam frigora mordent. S. 2, 8, 13 quodque posset *cenantis* offendere. C. 1, 35, 15 neu populus frequens . . . *cessantis* ‘ad arma’ concitet. S. 1, 1, 88 at si *cognatos* . . . retinere velis . . . amicos; 2, 3, 316. S. 1, 4, 87 aspergere *cunctos*. S. 1, 6, 51 cautum *dignos* adsumere. Epl. 1, 18, 96 percontabere *doctos*. S. 1, 6, 6 naso suspendis adunco *ignotos*; 1, 6, 24. C. 3, 1, 15 Necessitas sortitur insignis et *imos*. S. 1, 4, 76 *inanis* hoc iuvat. S. 1, 7, 15 duo si discordia vexet *inertis*. Epl. 1, 7, 21 haec seges *ingratos*⁴⁴ tulit. C. 3, 27, 1 *inpios* parrae recinentis omen ducat. S. 2, 3, 40 *insanos* qui inter vereare insanus haberit. C. 3, 1, 15 Necessitas sortitur *insignis* et *imos*. A. P. 197 regat *iratos*. S. 2, 3, 308 *longos* imitaris. S. 1, 9, 33 *loquacis*, si sapiat, vitet. Epl. 2, 1, 106 *maiores* audire. E. 6, 11 in *malos* asperrimus. S. 1, 6, 37 *omnis mortalis* curare . . . cogit. E. 17, 79 possim crematos excitare *mortuos*. C. 1, 1, 23 *multos* castra iuvant. C. 2, 18, 28 sordidosque *natos*; 3, 5, 42; 4, 4, 55. C. 1, 12, 46 micat inter *omnis* Iulum sidus; C. 1, 28, 15; S. 1, 4, 36; 1, 5, 76; 2, 3, 81; A. P. 265. S. 2, 3, 49 *palantis* error . . . pellit. S. 2, 3, 149 accedere *plures*. S. 2, 1, 69 *primores* populi arripuit. C. 3, 5, 51 dimovit obstantis *propinquos*⁴⁵; S. 2, 3, 218. S. 1, 3, 83 inter *sanos* dicatur. Epl. 1, 1, 79 excipientque *senes*. C. 3, 11, 31 *sponsos* . . . perdere. S. 2, 1, 50 *suspertos* terreat. A. P. 197

⁴⁴ *ingratis* F λ l.

⁴⁵ *amicos* Φ ex v. 47.

amet pacare *timentis*.⁴⁶ S. 1, 5, 12 *trecentos* inseris. S. 2, 2, 97 adde iratum patruom, *vicinos*.

(e) *Vocative.*

S. 2, 2, 1 quae virtus et quanta, *boni*,⁴⁷ sit vivere parvo. Epl. 1, 17, 61 *crudeles*, tollite claudum. C. 1, 21, 10 vos . . . *mares*. C. 2, 19, 2 credite, *posteri*; E. 9, 11. S. 1, 10, 21 O *seri* studiorum.

(f) *Ablative.*

S. 1, 4, 117 si traditum ab *antiquis* morem. C. 4, 4, 29 fortis creantur fortibus et *bonis*. S. 2, 3, 58 cum *cognatis*. Epl. 2, 2, 204 *extremis* usque priores. C. 4, 4, 29 fortis creantur *fortibus* et *bonis*. S. 1, 6, 24 non minus ignotos *generosis*. S. 2, 2, 115 cum pecore et *gnatis*; 2, 5, 28. S. 2, 1, 76 me cum *magnis* vixisse. S. 1, 5, 55 ab his *maioribus* orti; 1, 6, 10; Epl. 1, 17, 2. S. 2, 8, 40 secutis *omnibus*. S. 1, 10, 55 de se loquitur non ut maiore *reppensis*.

The following instances of the comparative are found in the masculine plural:

S. 2, 7, 5 *maiores* voluerunt. S. 1, 6, 101 atque salutandi *plures*; Epl. 2, 1, 183. C. 3, 6, 1 delicta *maiorum* inmeritus lues; S. 2, 1, 61. A. P. 174 censorque *minorum*. S. 1, 1, 111 neque se *maiori* *pauperiorum* turbae conparet. A. P. 341 centuriae *seniorum* agitant. C. 3, 5, 30 curat reponi *deterioribus*. S. 2, 5, 19 certans semper *melioribus*; Epl. 1, 2, 68. Epl. 2, 1, 84 putant parere *minoribus*. Epl. 2, 1, 106 *maiores* audire. S. 2, 3, 149 accedere *plures*. S. 2, 1, 69 *primores* populi arripuit.

S. 1, 5, 55 ab his *maioribus* orti ad pugnam venere; 1, 6, 10; Epl. 1, 17, 2.

There is only one superlative: Epl. 2, 2, 204 *extremis* usque priores.

The masculine plurals in Horace designate: (1) nationality, e.g., *Achivi*, *Romani*; (2) a quality of the object, —physical, mental or moral, e.g., *fortes*, *celeres*, *boni*; (3) a calling, e.g., *consulti*, *grammatici*; (4) relationship, e.g., *antiqui*, *cognati*, *noti*; (5) an indefinite idea, e.g., *multi*, *omnes*, *plerique*.

Adjectives of the feminine gender are rarely used substan-

⁴⁶ *tumentes* s.

⁴⁷ *bonis* ls.

tively in Horace or in any other writer. In fact women are relatively seldom mentioned in Latin literature, nor are the qualities of women often dwelt upon. The grammarians do not even honor substantive adjectives of this gender with a separate classification. The examples in Horace are the following:

5. THE FEMININE SINGULAR.

(a) *Nominative.*

C. 3, 19, 24 *vicina seni non habilis Lyco.*

(b) *Genitive.*

C. 2, 5, 2 *nondum munia conparis aequare.*

(c) *Dative.*

S. 2, 3, 215 *huic vestem ut gnatae,* paret ancillas, paret aurum. C. 4, 2, 21 *flebili sponsae iuvenemve raptum;* Epl. 1, 19, 31.

(d) *Accusative.*

S. 2, 3, 219 *siquis gnatam pro muta devovet agna;* 2, 3, 199. S. 1, 2, 30 *contra aliis nullam nisi oleni in fornice stantem.* E. 5, 66 *novam . . . nuptam abstulit.* E. 15, 14 *quaeret iratus parem.* C. 3, 15, 16 *te . . . non decent . . . vetulam⁴⁸ . . . cadi.*

6. THE FEMININE PLURAL.

(a) *Genitive.*

S. 1, 2, 48 *quanto merx est in classe secunda, libertinarum dico.* C. 3, 12, 1 *miserarum est neque amori dare.* S. 1, 4, 27 *hic nuptarum insanit amoribus.*

(b) *Accusative.*

E. 5, 84 *mollibus lenire verbis inpias.*

There are no instances of comparatives or superlatives in the feminine singular or plural.

The adjectives of the feminine may denote: (1) relationship, e.g., *gnata, nata, sponsa;* (2) a class, e.g., *libertina, inopia;* (3) a quality of the object, e.g., *misera.*

⁴⁸ *vetula A B E Φ Ps. Porph.*

CLASS B.

Since the publication of Ott's paper, substantive adjectives have been rather sharply divided into two classes. Our handbooks on Latin grammar have meagre information on the second method of substantivization, yet they all make mention of it. According to Ott (*op. cit.*, p. 2), the process is external, not arising from the "elements" of the adjective, but being due to the disappearance of a general substantive term, which term is related to the adjective term as the genus is related to the species; this generic term, he says, is concrete in the large majority of cases.

Rolfe¹ and later Meader² have pointed out the error in following too closely Ott's interpretation. Meader very aptly says: "This division of substantivized adjectives into two classes, while it is in some respects convenient for the purpose of systematic classification and description, has been rather too sharply drawn heretofore, and has tended to obscure at least partially the real nature of the processes involved in the change. In the first place we should never lose sight of the fact, that the grammatical function of a word is only one of the many elements or groups of elements of thought and feeling that constitute the complex meaning it bears in any given sentence in which it may occur. For example, in handling the problem now before us, we should distinguish carefully between the processes involved in the shift of grammatical category (from adjective to substantive) on the one hand and those involved in a change of what is ordinarily called the 'meaning' of a word on the other."

The point just made, namely, that, where there is an ellipsis of a substantive, the adjective receives its meaning not wholly from the omitted substantive but from the sentence as a whole, or from the general context, may be illustrated by the following passages in Horace: C. 2, 15, 9 *tum spissa ramis laurea*

¹ *Trans. Amer. Phil. Assoc.*, vol. 30, p. 6.

² *University of Michigan Studies*, vol. 3, pp. 182 ff.

pervidos excludet ictus, and 4, 2, 9 *laurea* donandus Apollinari. In the first passage it is clear that the elided word is *arbor*, while in the second reference it is evident that *corona* must be supplied; hence the meaning of *laurea* is determined by the general meaning of each of these two sentences.

The question is often asked when an adjective of this class is to be regarded as having completely become a substantive. The answer is not readily given; for in the same writer we find adjective plus substantive in one passage, and the same adjective with ellipsis of the substantive in another. Paul³ says in this connection: "Sobald nun die Unterstützung durch die Situation für das Verstandniss entbehrlich ist, so ist auch das Wort nicht mehr als ein Adjectiv zu betrachten, sondern als ein wirkliches Substantivum, und es kann dann von einer Ellipse in keinem Sinne mehr die Rede sein."

I have given all the references in Horace to each instance in which the substantive has been retained with adjectives of this class and have made such deductions as seemed fitting.

Another difficulty is to determine what substantive was omitted with words formed by suffixes in *-ale* (*-al*), *-are* (*-ar*), *-ile*, *-inum*, *-anum*, *-arium*, *-orium*. The substantivizing of most words of this kind is probably as old as the objects they denote. In other words they become substantives in prehistoric times, the masculine and feminine forms of these supposed adjectives having disappeared entirely.⁴ It should be remembered, moreover, that some of these suffixes were used in the formation of real substantives.

Again in regard to neuter plurals like *avia*, *ardua*, *summa*, *abrupta*, etc., there is a difference of opinion as to their classification. Dräger⁵ supplies *loca* and I have followed his classification.

Geographical adjectives used substantively are treated fully by Rolfe.⁶ He shows that from an historical point of view ellipsis is more frequent in late Latin, especially in poetry;

³ Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte, p. 298 f.

⁴ See Skutsch, *Archiv für lat. Lex. u. Gr.*, XV, pp. 34 ff.

⁵ *op. cit.*, p. 50.

⁶ *T. A. P. A.*, vol. 31 (1900), p. 12

that in the case of rivers, lakes, islands, mountains, and the like, we have substantives rather than adjectives; that in combinations like Rhenus flumen, Rhodanus flumen, Rhenus and Rhodanus are nouns in apposition with flumen, although they may have been adjectives originally.

Care must be taken in this connection to note the *ἀπὸ κοινοῦ* construction. All instances should be, and have been, excluded in which the ellipsis may be supplied by a word in the same sentence, or from a sentence near at hand; likewise, when almost an entire poem has been devoted to a special subject, many of the adjectives receive their meanings from an ellipsis that runs through all of it. For example in the *Ars Poetica*, which is devoted to a discussion of poetic composition, in lines 44–72 the proper arrangement and choice of words is described and *verba*, l. 46, is to be supplied with several adjectives.

Similarly in S. 2, 6, 80–117, there is a dialogue between the country mouse and the city mouse. While grammatically the word *mus*, l. 80, might be understood with the adjectives *urbanus*, *agrestem* and *rusticus* in the following lines, yet such an interpretation seems too prosaic and I have consequently listed these adjectives under class A.

The substantive adjectives of this class in Horace have been divided into three groups. In the first group are those words which are originally adjectives, but are now used only as “true substantives,” their original use having been completely forgotten. The second group, by far the largest, contains the words that are still occasionally used as adjectives, so that the omitted word can usually be conjectured without the aid of the immediate context. The third division comprises those instances in which the omitted substantive can be determined only by the immediate context.

GROUP 1. TRUE SUBSTANTIVES.

The words of this group seem to have been adjectives originally, but even in the earliest extant Latin they were used as true substantives. Of the words given below, Rolfe, *Trans. Amer. Phil. Assoc.*, vol 30 (1899), p. 8, shows by citations from Pliny and Horace that the original adjective use of *creta* had been completely forgotten.

Both as to the derivation and meaning of *satura* there has been much difference of opinion. The native (Roman) grammarians⁷ state that the adjective *satur* is the only adjective in *-ur* of the *o* declension in the Latin language implying an ellipsis of *fabula*. Livy VII. 2. 4 ff. explains the noun *satura* as applying to one of the early forms of the native Italian drama. But Ullman, Class. Phil. 8 (1913), 172 ff., more correctly explains it as a neuter plural substantive adjective, which later came to be regarded as a collective feminine singular.

Likewise *Lacon* (sc. *canis*), E. 6, 5, seems originally to have been an adjective whose feminine is *Lacaena*: cf. Λάκων, -ωνος and Λάκαινα in Greek and in the following passages in Horace: C. 2, 6, 11 Laconi . . . Phalantho; 4, 9, 16 Helene Lacaena.

The following are the instances of this group, the italicized word at the head of each group being the elided substantive.

canis.

*Lacon*⁸ E. 6, 5.

dies.

bruma C. 2, 6, 18; 4, 7, 12; S. 2, 6, 25; Epl. 1, 7, 10; 1, 11, 19.
Idus E. 2, 69; S. 1, 6, 75. Cf. Idus tibi sunt agendae, qui dies

mensem . . . findit Aprilem, C. 4, 11, 14.

Kalendae C. 3, 8, 1; E. 2, 70; S. 1, 3, 87.

frumentum.

*diarium*⁹ Epl. 1, 14, 40.

opus.

*ptisanarium*¹⁰ S. 2, 3, 155.

terra.

creta E. 12, 10; S. 2, 3, 246.

rubrica S. 2, 7, 98. Cf. bucas rubrica, creta omne corpus intinxi tibi; Plaut. Truc. 294.

⁷ See Charisius in Keil's Gramm. Lat., I. 183. 7.

⁸ Laco A B C.

⁹ cibaria R¹ Goth. s.

¹⁰ tisanarium (tys- Φ ex. Vat.) α D E Φ (ex. Vatic.).

via.

salebra Epl. 1, 17, 53.

vitis (?).

vinea C. 3, 1, 29; E. 16, 44; S. 2, 4, 43.

GROUP 2. SEMI-SUBSTANTIVES.

This group contains those substantivized adjectives whose omitted substantive has been forgotten to such an extent that they may almost be regarded as true substantives. The omitted word can for the most part readily be supplied without the aid of the immediate context.

The number of instances in Horace in which the substantive is still retained with the adjective is almost negligible, there being only twenty-three (23) in the entire group. As to specific instances, *superi* (sc. *dei*) and *natalis* (sc. *dies*) are almost wholly used as adjectives.

The following words are used once with a substantive and once without: *togata* (sc. *ancilla*), *Molossus* (sc. *canis*), *quarta* (sc. *hora*), *secunda* (sc. *hora*), *Aegaeum* (sc. *mare*), *sextilis* (sc. *mensis*), *secunda* (sc. *pars*), *praesens* (sc. *tempus*), *secreta* (sc. *loca*).

The adjectives in Horace denoting the various kinds of wine have almost universally become complete substantives, with the exception of *Chium* and *Caecubum*, which are still used as adjectives. Examples:

adytum.

penetrale C. 2, 13, 6; 4, 4, 26; Epl. 2, 2, 114.

aes.

viaticum Epl. 1, 17, 54; 2, 2, 26.

aetas.

senecta C. 1, 31, 19; 2, 6, 6; 2, 14, 3; Epl. 2, 2, 211.

alimentum.

cibarium S. 1, 1, 32. Cf. mihi rem summam credidit cibarium,
Plaut. Capt. 901.

pulmentarium S. 2, 2, 20. Cf. pulmentari cibo, Plin. 18, 118.
volgarium S. 2, 2, 38. Cf. vulgariis proverbiis, Arnob. 6, 9.

amnis.

Aufidus C. 3, 30, 10; 4, 9, 2; 4, 14, 25; S. 1, 1, 58.

ancilla, or meretrix.

togata S. 1, 2, 82. Cf. ancilla . . . togata, S. 1, 2, 63.

aqua.

gelida S. 2, 7, 91.

arbor.

laurea C. 2, 15, 9.

avis.

ales C. 1, 6, 2; 2, 20, 10; 2, 20, 16; 3, 3, 61; 3, 4, 78; 4, 4, 1; 4,
6, 24; E. 5, 100; 10, 1; 16, 24; 17, 12; 17, 67.

altilis Epl. 1, 7, 35.

aquila C. 4, 4, 32; S. 1, 3, 27.

volucris S. 1, 5, 6.

bestia (belua).

caprea C. 1, 33, 8; 3, 15, 12; 4, 4, 13; E. 12, 26; S. 2, 4, 43.

fera C. 3, 3, 41; E. 5, 55; 6, 8; 16, 10; S. 1, 3, 109; 1, 8, 17.

bos, see vacca.

invencus C. 3, 27, 45; 4, 4, 30; E. 1, 25; 17, 39.

mugiens E. 2, 11.

caelum.

arduom C. 2, 19, 21.

purum C. 1, 34, 7.

canis.

Molossus E. 6, 5. Cf. Molossis . . . canibus, S. 2, 6, 114.

caro.

*agnina*¹¹ Epl. 1, 15, 35.

certamen.

Olympium Epl. 1, 1, 50. Cf. Gk. Ὀλύμπια (sc. ιερά), Hdt. 8, 26; Ὄλυμπιακὸς ἀγών Thuc. 1, 6.

Pythium Epl. 2, 3, 414.

corona.

laurea C. 2, 15, 9; 4, 2, 9. Cf. *laurea corona*, Liv. 23, 11.

deus, dea.

alma C. 3, 4, 42.

Aquarius S. 1, 1, 36. Cf. *vas aquarium*, Varr. *L. L.* 5, 25; *rota aquaria*, Cato, R. R. 11.

caeles E. 16, 56.

Cynthia C. 3, 28, 12.

Cynthius C. 1, 21, 2.

Cytherea C. 3, 12, 4.

Erycina C. 1, 2, 33.

Euhius C. 1, 18, 9; 2, 11, 17.

*Genitalis*¹² C. S. 16.

Lenaeus C. 3, 25, 19. Cf. *Lenaeus pater* C. I. L. VIII, 4681; *Lenaea dona*, Stat. *Silv.* 4, 6, 80.

Lucina C. S. 15; E. 5, 6.

superus C. 1, 6, 16. Cf. *dis superis*, C. 1, 1, 30; *superis deorum gratus et imis*, C. 1, 10, 19; *di superi*, C. 4, 7, 18; Epl. 2, 1, 138.

dies.

natalis Epl. 2, 2, 210. Cf. *qui dies . . . sanctiorque paene natali proprio*, C. 4, 11, 18; *ille repotia, natalis aliasve dierum festos albatus celebret*, S. 2, 2, 60.

domus.

regia C. 1, 37, 25; 2, 18, 6; Epl. 1, 11, 2.

¹¹ agnini A λ s.

¹² Genetyllis, Bentley.

donatio.

adorea C. 4, 4, 41. Cf. *adorea liba per herbam subiciunt epulis*, Verg A. 7, 109.

draco.

serpens C. 1, 37, 27; 3, 27, 5; E. 1, 20; 3, 14; S. 1, 3, 27; 1, 8, 34; 2, 8, 95; A. P. 13. Cf. *serpens draco*, Suet. Tib. 72, 2.

epulum.

unctum Epl. 1, 17, 12; A. P. 422.

fabula.

praetexta A. P. 288.

togata A. P. 288.

facinus.

nefastum C. 1, 35, 35.

febris.

quartana S. 2, 3, 290.

ferramentum.

fabrile Epl. 2, 1, 116.

feriae.

Latinae Epl. 1, 7, 76.

festum (tempus).

sacrum¹³ E. 17, 57.

Saturnale S. 2, 3, 5.

fundus.

An estate in a given territory is often expressed by the plural of the name of the people living there. In C. 2, 18, 14 and 3, 4, 22 we find *Sabini* for *Sabini fundi*. Cf. *Tuscos meos*, Plin. Ep. V. 6. 1; *veteres Marsi tui*, id. 2, 15, 1.

hora.

nona Epl. 1, 7, 71.

quarta S. 1, 6, 122; Cf. *quarta vix demum exponimur hora*, S. 1, 5, 23.

¹³ *sacra* Φ.

quota C. 3, 19, 7. Cf. hora quota est, S. 2, 6, 44.
secunda S. 2, 6, 34.

hospitium.

*deversorium*¹⁴ Epl. 1, 15, 10. Cf. devorsoria taberna, Plaut.
 Truc. 697.

liber (libri).

fastus C. 3, 17, 4¹⁵; 4, 13, 15; 4, 14, 4¹⁶; S. 1, 3, 112; Epl. 2, 1, 48.

locus (loca).

aliena Epl. 1, 19, 22.

apertus C. 3, 12, 10.

artus A. P. 134.

cavus S. 2, 3, 173; 2, 6, 81; 2, 6, 116; Epl. 1, 7, 33.

*culta*¹⁷ Epl. 1, 12, 13.

imus S. 2, 4, 57; Epl. 1, 18, 35; A. P. 378.

inania A. P. 230.

nubila C. 1, 7, 15; 1, 34, 6.

pascua C. 3, 16, 36; 4, 4, 13; E. 1, 28.

praescriptus C. 2, 9, 23.

secreta S. 2, 1, 71. Cf. secreta petit loca, A. P. 298.

unus S. 2, 3, 104.

vacuus S. 2, 1, 37; 2, 5, 50; Epl. 1, 19, 21.

lumen.

funale C. 3, 26, 7. Cf. noctem flammis funalia vincunt, Verg.
 A. 1, 727.

maga.

Colchis E. 16, 58.

manus.

dextera C. 1, 2, 3; 3, 19, 21; E. 7, 1¹⁸; S. 2, 1, 54.

dextra C. 2, 17, 29; 3, 3, 52; 4, 4, 21; E. 7, 10; S. 1, 8, 4; Epl.

¹⁴ diversoria E R Φ, devorsoria A Bland.

¹⁵ fastus R Φ.

¹⁶ fastus A B R Φ.

¹⁷ See Dräger, I, p. 50.

¹⁸ dextris A B C δι.

1, 6, 51; 1, 7, 94; 2, 1, 205.
laeva S. 2, 7, 9; Epl. 2, 1, 205¹⁹.

mare.

Aegaeum C. 2, 16, 2. Cf. *Trans Aegaeum mare*, Epl. 1, 11, 16.
altum C. 2, 10, 1; 3, 1, 34; S. 2, 2, 31; Epl. 1, 11, 15; 1, 18, 87.
profundum C. 4, 4, 65. Cf. *qui profundum Danuvium bibunt*,
C. 4, 15, 21.

mensis.

December E. 11, 5; Epl. 1, 20, 27.

Sextilis Epl. 1, 7, 2. Cf. *Sextili mense*, Epl. 1, 11, 19.

*milia.*²⁰

centena S. 1, 3, 15.

mons.

Algidus C. 1, 21, 6; 3, 23, 9; 4, 4, 58; C. S. 69.

Appenninus E. 16, 29.

Aventinus C. S. 69; Epl. 2, 2, 69.

Esquilius S. 1, 8, 14; 2, 6, 33.

Lycaeus C. 1, 17, 2.

morbus.

lethargus S. 2, 3, 145.

veternus Epl. 1, 8, 10. Cf. *veterna atque scabiosa macie*, Apul.
Met. 9, 13.

navis.

*Liburna*²¹ C. 1, 37, 30; E. 1, 1.

triремis C. 3, 1, 39; Epl. 1, 1, 93.

oculus.

limus S. 2, 5, 53.

ostium.

posticum Epl. 1, 5, 31.

ovis.

bidens C. 3, 23, 14.

¹⁹ l(a)euae a E; l(a)eua R Φ ex Ps. Porph. p. 386, 1.

²⁰ T. A. P. A. 42 (1911), pp. 69 ff.

²¹ See A. L. L., IX, p. 285 ff.

partes.

secundae S. 1, 9, 46. Cf. partis mimum tractare secundas, Epl. 1, 18, 14.

pater.

conscriptus A. P. 314.

praedium.

cetarium S. 2, 5, 44. Cf. ludi cetarii, Tac. Ann. 16, 21 ed. Nipperd.

pomarium C. 1, 7, 14. Cf. pomarium seminarium, Cato, Agr. 48, 1.

violare C. 2, 15, 5. Cf. Fabrett. inscr. p. 724. No. 443.

vivarium Epl. 1, 1, 79.

preces.

dirae E. 5, 89.

pretium.

inpensum S. 2, 3, 245; Epl. 1, 19, 38.

magnum S. 2, 4, 93; 2, 5, 79. Cf. magno . . . pretio, S. 1, 2, 121.

parvum S. 2, 3, 156; 2, 7, 106.

quantum S. 2, 3, 156 two exx.

tantum A. P. 304.

plus, pluris is always a noun in the singular, and is wrongly listed as a substantive adjective by Lowther²² under class B and by Swan²³ under class A. Lowther, no doubt, reasoned that pluris followed the analogy of tanti, quanti, parvi, magni, minoris, minimi, plurimi, maximi, all of which are used substantively to denote indefinite value through the omission of *preti* (price), or some kindred word.

res.

summa C. 1, 4, 15; 4, 7, 17²⁴; S. 1, 4, 32; 2, 3, 84; 2, 3, 90; 2, 3, 124; Epl. 1, 1, 106; A. P. 34; 384.

sacrificium (sacrum).

cruentus S. 2, 3, 223.

²² *op. cit.*, p. 13.

²³ *op. cit.*, p. 193.

²⁴ *vitae δ π* Bland.

securis.

bipennis C. 4, 4, 57.

servus (*serva*).

fugitivos S. 2, 5, 16; 2, 7, 113; Epl. 1, 10, 10.

venalis S. 1, 1, 47.

verna E. 2, 65; S. 1, 2, 117; 2, 6, 66; Epl. 2, 2, 6.

signum.

classicum E. 2, 5.

sol.

occidens E. 1, 13.

solum. Cf. *ager*.

arvus C. 3, 3, 48; 3, 4, 15; 3, 5, 23; 3, 29, 7; E. 16, 41 and 42;

Epl. 1, 7, 77; 1, 14, 27; 1, 16, 2; 2, 2, 167.

stabulum.

ovile C. 4, 4, 9; E. 16, 51.

stirps, cf. *lignum*.

truncus C. 2, 17, 27; 2, 19, 11; 3, 4, 55; S. 1, 8, 1. Cf. *trunco* . . .

lingo, Val. Flacc. 6, 251.

terra.

patria C. 2, 16, 19; 3, 2, 13; 3, 6, 20; 3, 19, 2; 4, 5, 5; 4, 5, 16;

4, 9, 52; C. S. 42; S. 1, 10, 27; 2, 2, 105; Epl. 1, 3, 29; 1, 6,
64²⁵; A. P. 312.

Sabaea C. 1, 29, 3.

tempus.

breve Epl. 1, 3, 9.

extremum Epl. 1, 1, 9.

futurum S. 1, 1, 35; 2, 2, 110; A. P. 172; 218. Cf. *futuri temporis*, C. 3, 29, 29.

posterum C. 1, 11, 8. *Tempori* rather than *diei* is to be supplied with *postero* in this passage.

praesens C. 2, 16, 25. Cf. *praesens* in *tempus*, A. P. 44.

²⁵ *patriae* R. Φ.

toga.

praetexta S. 1, 5, 36.

tribus.

Fabia Epl. 1, 6, 52.

Velina Epl. 1, 6, 52.

uxor.

vidua Epl. 1, 1, 78.

vacca, see *bos.*

iuvencia C. 2, 5, 6; Epl. 1, 3, 36.

*vas.*²⁶

aenum Epl. 2, 2, 169.

Allifanum S. 2, 8, 39.

salinum C. 2, 16, 14.

vinarium S. 2, 8, 39.

vectigal.

publicum Epl. 1, 1, 77.

velum.

linteum C. 1, 14, 9; 4, 12, 2; E. 16, 27.

velamentum, cf. *vestimentum.*

campestre Epl. 1, 11, 18.

Coum S. 1, 2, 101.

focale S. 2, 3, 255.

ventus.

Africus C. 1, 1, 15; 1, 3, 12; 1, 14, 5; 3, 23, 5; E. 16, 22.

Favonius C. 1, 4, 1; 3, 7, 2.

Iapyx C. 3, 27, 20.

verba.

multa S. 1, 5, 65; 1, 6, 82; 2, 6, 83; Epl. 1, 7, 62; 1, 9, 7; 2, 1, 30.

pauca S. 1, 4, 38; 1, 5, 51; 1, 6, 56; 1, 6, 61; 2, 7, 2.

perpauca S. 1, 4, 18.

²⁶ T. A. P. A., vol. 31 (1900), p. 12 f.

versus.

elegus C. 1, 33, 3; Epl. 2, 2, 91; A. P. 77. Cf. Elegum metrum
binis versibus constat, Diomed. 3, p. 502. Putsch.
trimetros A. P. 252; 259.

via.

Appia E. 4, 14; S. 1, 5, 6.
recta S. 1, 5, 71.²⁷

vinum.

Albanum C. 4, 11, 2; S. 2, 8, 16.

Caecubum C. 1, 20, 9; 1, 37, 5; 2, 14, 25; 3, 28, 3; E. 9, 1. Cf.
vina . . . Caecubum, E. 9, 36; Caecuba vina, S. 2, 8, 15.

Chium S. 1, 10, 24; 2, 3, 115. Cf. Chia vina, E. 9, 34; vina
. . . Chium, S. 2, 8, 15; vino . . . Chium, S. 2, 8, 48.

Coum S. 2, 4, 29.

Falernum C. 1, 27, 10; 2, 3, 8; 2, 11, 19; S. 1, 10, 24; 2, 2, 15;
2, 3, 115; 2, 4, 24; 2, 8, 16; Epl. 1, 14, 34.

Lesbium C. 1, 17, 21. Cf. et Chia vina aut Lesbia, E. 9, 34.

Mareoticum C. 1, 37, 14.

Massicum C. 1, 1, 19; 2, 7, 21; 3, 21, 5. Cf. Massica . . . vina,
S. 2, 4, 51.

merum C. 1, 7, 19; 1, 9, 8; 1, 13, 10; 1, 18, 8; 1, 19, 15; 1, 36, 13;
2, 7, 6; 2, 12, 5; 2, 14, 26; 3, 13, 2; 3, 17, 14; 3, 21, 12; 3, 29, 2;
4, 1, 31; 4, 5, 33; E. 11, 14; S. 2, 1, 9; 2, 4, 65; Epl. 1, 19, 11;
A. P. 435.

mulsum S. 2, 4, 26.

*mustum*²⁸ S. 2, 4, 19.

Sabinum C. 1, 20, 1.

Veientanum S. 2, 3, 143.

GROUP 3. POSITIONAL SUBSTANTIVES.

The omitted substantives in this group can be determined only by the context.

²⁷ recte D Φ.

²⁸ mixto A D E Φ.

Examples:

amator.

prior C. 2, 8, 18.

tuus C. 1, 25, 7.

unus C. 1, 17, 19; E. 14, 15.

amicus, amica.

meus S. 2, 6, 65; Epl. 1, 11, 9.

noster S. 2, 6, 48.

suus S. 2, 6, 41.

tuus C. 1, 15, 32; Epl. 1, 17, 11.

animal, or genus.

dispar E. 7, 12.

anus.

omnis E. 5, 3.

as.

octonus S. 1, 6, 75²⁹.

carmen.

dulce Epl. 2, 2, 9.

indoctum Epl. 2, 2, 9.

grande C. 1, 6, 9.

hostis.

bellans C. S. 51.

iudicium.

rectum A. P. 367.

locus, loca.

communia Epl. 1, 20, 4.

cuncta Epl. 1, 11, 4.

imum S. 2, 4, 57; A. P. 378.

miles.

minax C. 2, 7, 11.

parens.

peior Epl. 1, 6, 22.

²⁹ octonis Φ.

dives Epl. 1, 18, 11. *patronus.*
minimum S. 1, 4, 14. *pignus.*
inpar E. 11, 18. *rivalis.*
potior E. 15, 13.
omnis S. 1, 9, 48.
maius C. 3, 11, 30. *scelus.*
Graecus S. 1, 10, 35. *scriptor.*
vetus S. 2, 6, 61.
nostrum A. P. 63. *scriptum.*
breve Epl. 1, 20, 8. *spatium.*
tragicus Epl. 2, 1, 166. *spiritus.*
parvos C. 4, 2, 31.
sacer A. P. 391.
totidem S. 2, 3, 298. *vates.*
verba.

SUMMARY.

CLASS A.

1. Horace did not use the future participle as a substantive.
2. He has only one possible instance of the nominative singular masculine present participle as a substantive and even this instance is a doubtful one. See page 19.
3. Contrary to the statements of the grammarians, he used the nominative singular of adjectives of the masculine and common genders much more frequently than the nominative plural.
4. Likewise contrary to the grammarians, who state that in combinations like *quisquam mortalis*, *quivis Atheniensis*, etc., the pronoun is the substantive element, Horace has several instances where the adjective appears to be the substantive element of the combination.
5. He has a few examples in which the adjective governs words in other cases and is modified by phrases and adverbs, and yet seems to maintain its substantive character, a use not mentioned in our hand-books of grammar.
6. The grammarians and writers of special treatises on substantivization nowhere make a separate classification for adjectives of common gender. As a matter of fact about 50 per cent. in the singular and about 80 per cent. in the plural of the adjectives that I have classed as masculine seem to be of common gender.
7. Horace's care in avoiding ambiguity of gender in the oblique cases is shown by the fact that there are only five instances where the gender is at all doubtful.
8. Substantivization is nearly four (4) times as frequent in the Satires and Epistles as in the Odes and Epodes.

CLASS B.

1. The number of instances where the original substantive is still retained with the adjective is quite limited.
2. Substantivization by this method is frequent in Horace; the number of instances in the Odes and Epodes is about the same as in the Satires and Epistles.

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Where more than one example is found in a line, I have noted it by an *.

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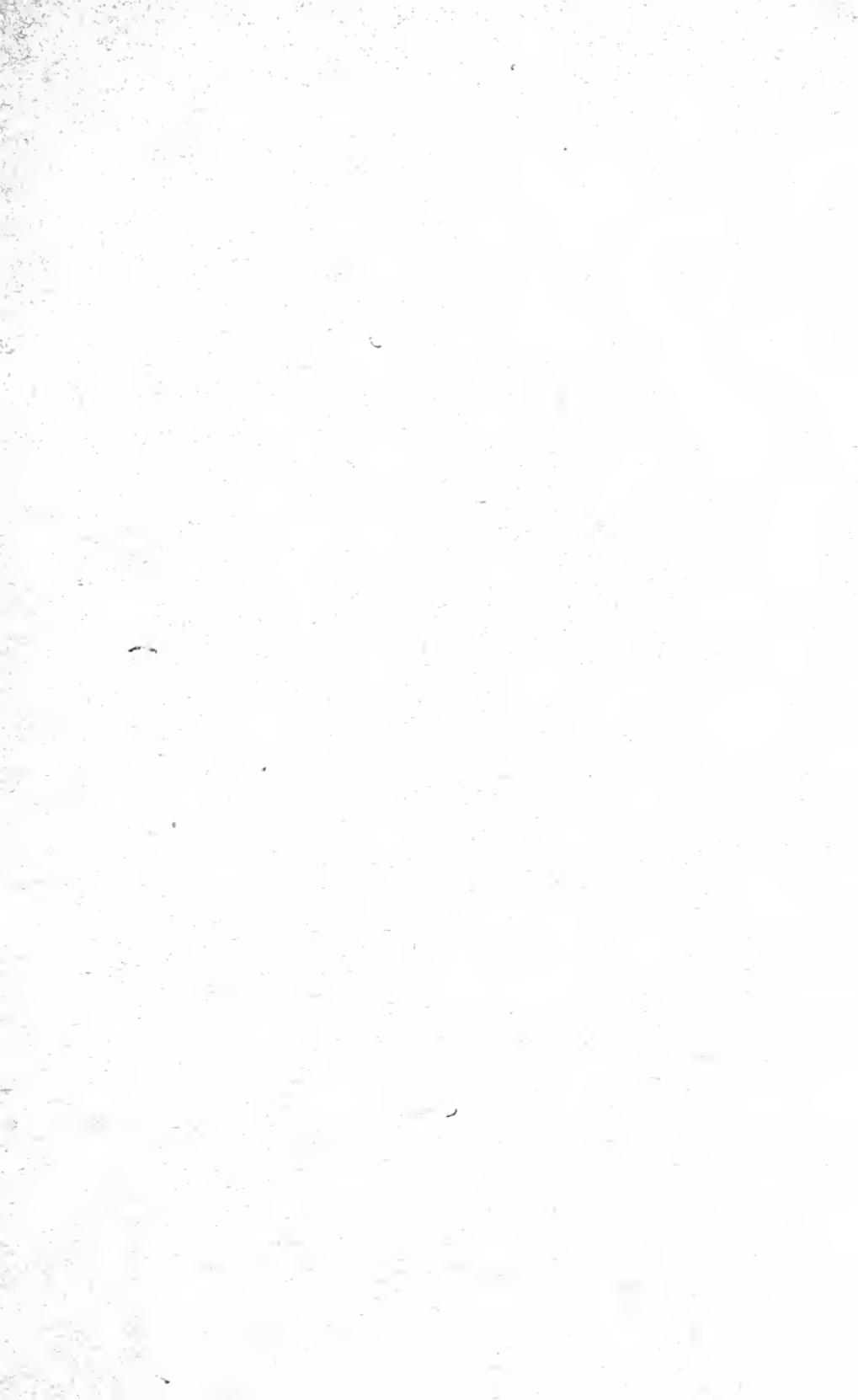
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